THE

North-China Herald.

AND MARKET REPORT.

VOL. II., No. 88. SHANGHAI, MONDAY, DECEMBER 28TH, 1868. PRICE, TAELS 12 ₱ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRM.

NOTICE.—Mr. HONART SEYMOUR GEARY is authorized to sign our Firm.

OLYPHANT & Co.
1ja 1 China, July 1, 1868.

INSURANCES.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES OF INSURANCE on any one Building with its contents to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf 618 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1,—On Buildings or on their contents.
2,—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR INDIA

ELLWOOD'S
AIR-CHAMBER HAT FOR INDIA,
LIGHT AS PITH—SOFT AS TURBAN.
DURABLE AND COMFORTABLE.
Prize Medals—1862 and 1865 Exhibition.
HATS, CAPS, AND HELMETS,
Every description manufactured at the Works of
J. ELLWOOD & SONS,
GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET, S. LONDON,
Helmet Contractors to the London Police Force.
Army Helmets and Caps with latest Improvements.

J. ELLWOOD & SONS' Goods are kept by all respectable Traders and Storekeepers.

CAUTION.—No Air-Chamber Hats or Helmets genuine, unless bearing "ELLWOOD & SONS" name.

*** *Orders through Mercantile Houses carefully shipped.*

17ma-69 2188 March 18th, 1868.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Dealers throughout the World
16ja-69 1719 January 16th 1868.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OAKEY'S SILVERSMITHS' SOAP

(NON-MERCURIAL)
For Cleansing and Polishing Silver, Electroplate, Plate Glass, Marble, &c. Tablets 6d. each.

OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

Prepared expressly for the Patent Knife Cleaning Machines, India Rubber and Buff Leather Knife Boards. Knives constantly cleaned with it have a brilliant polish equal to new cutlery. Sold in Packets, 3d. ea.; and Tins, 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. ea.

OAKEY'S INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

Prevent friction in cleaning and injury to the knife. Price from 1s. 6d. ea. Oakey's Wellington Knife Polish should be used with the boards.

Sold everywhere by Grocers, Ironmongers, Brushmakers, Oilmen, Chemists, &c. Wholesale by JOHN OAKEY & SONS, Manufacturers of

EMERY CLOTH, BLACK LEAD, CABINET GLASS PAPER, &c.

172, BLACKFRIARS-RD., LONDON, ENGLAND
7fe 6 August 8th, 1868.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution Against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

16ja-69 1721 January 16th 1868.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PAYNE & COMPANY,
BELATEE BUNGALOW,
CALCUTTA.

Established half a Century,
Wholesale and Retail Depot,
FOR THE SALE OF THEIR RENOWNED
CHUTNIES & INDIAN CONDIMENTS.
NAMELY:—

Finest Bengal Club Chutney	Per Hhd.
Finest Lucknow Chutney	£25
Finest Cashmere Chutney	Per doz
Finest Pindaree Chutney	Qts. 30s.
Finest Col. Skinner's Chutney	Per doz.
Finest Major Gray's Chutney	Pts. 31s.
Finest Pickled Mangoes, 100 in barrel	20s.
Finest Mulligatawnee Paste	Per Hhd. £25
	Per doz. Qts. 30s.
	Per doz. Pts. 20s.
Finest Curry Paste	
Finest Curry Powder	Per lb. 4s.
Finest Tamarind Fish 100 slices in barrel	20s.
Finest Tamarind Fish Roes	½ gal. square bottle 7s
Finest Mangoe Fish Roes	
Finest Smoked Mangoe Fish, 100 in tins	11s.
Finest Chili Vinegar Per bottle	2s.
Finest Cayenne Pepper Per bottle	2s.

JAMS AND JELLIES.

Fines Guava Jelly, Fine-t Tipparee Jam, Finest Preserved Limes, Finest Preserved Mangoes, Finest Pine Apple Jelly, Finest Pine Apple Perserve, Finest Pickled Limes, Finest Bael Preserve—
2-lb. tins, 36s. ₱ doz., 1-lb. tins 24s. ₱ doz.
AND
Finest Bengal Humps—1s. 6d. ₱ lb.

N. B.—Chutnies, Curry Powders, and Pastes, shipped in bulk to any quarter of the globe.

PAYNE & Co.

Have always on hand a large Stock of superior MANILA CIGARS, of all sizes.

TERMS: *Remittance, or reference in Calcutta, to accompany order*

For orders over £25, 20 per cent discount will be allowed, all Goods free on board in Calcutta.

17se 13 September 19th, 1868.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH SAUCE.

PREPARED by

JOHN MOIR and SONS, Aberdeen.—THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH SAUCE.—The success of the season at the table, for its agreeable, warming, and stimulating qualities, is the DUKE OF EDINBURGH SAUCE—it aids digestion, and for flavour is unsurpassed. Prepared by JOHN MOIR and SON, Aberdeen. Sold by all respectable Grocers and Oilmen.

*** Purveyors by special appointment to H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburg.

26my 21 November 28th, 1868.

JOHN MOIR & SON,
ABERDEEN,
Preserved Provision Manufacturers and Export Oilmen,

In addition to their Preserved Provisions and Oilmen's Stores, would particularly direct the attention of their numerous customers to the following articles, newly introduced by their firm:—

The "Duke of Edinburgh's Sauce,"
The "Fish Sauce."
The "Aberdeen Pickle," Condensed Coffee with Milk and Sugar, Baking Powder, and Condensed Milk.

See Dr. HASSALL'S Report on the *Duke of Edinburgh's Sauce,* and the *Condensed Milk.*

17ma 11 September 19th, 1868.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THOMAS BEAR'S
CELEBRATED
VIRGINIA SHAG AND BIRDSEYE TOBACCO,

TRADE MARK.

The proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempts at imposition should take place after it has left his manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a facsimile of his signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco, Virginia Birdseye Tobacco, Virginia Cut Cavendish Tobacco, Virginia Returns Tobacco, York River, Carolina Rose, Golden Gem, Havana Tobacco, Persian Tobacco, Latakia Tobacco, Oronoko Tobacco, Imperial Tobacco, Smoking Mixture, Jewel of Ophir.

Importer of American Negro-head, Cavendish, Honeydew, Natural Leaf, Havana Cigars, Manila Cheroots, Meerschaum Pipes, and all Descriptions of Tobacconists' Fancy Goods.

MANUFACTORY—HIGH STREET, BOROUGH LONDON.

Sold by all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout the world

17ma-69 2787 March 18th, 1868.

January 16th 1868.
16ja-69 1722

No. I.

Three Prize Medals, Paris Exhibition, 1867.
PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,
FREE FROM ADULTERATION,
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S

well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS, CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

17my-69 2712 May 16th, 1868.

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Miscellaneous Intelligence.

BIRTHS.

At Ningpo, on the 19th instant, Mrs. Edwin Wadman, of a son.

On the 28th Dec., the wife of Charles E. Carter, Esq., of a son.

DEATH.

On the 22nd December, at the residence of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., Mr. Joseph Sassoon, aged 18 years.

LATEST DATES

England..(tel.)..	Nov. 25	Hankow,........	Dec. 24
Hongkong,......	Dec. 20	Nagasaki,........	„ 22
Foochow........	„ 23	Yokohama,......	„ 19
Tientsin,........	„ 21	Osaka	„ 12

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong, ...Sept. 18	}	Received via Marseilles Nov. 2nd.
Shanghai,...... „ 11	}	

THERMOMETER—SHANGHAI.

Date.	1868.		1867.	
	Night. Min.	*Day. Max.*	*Night. Min.*	*Day. Max.*
Dec. 22	37	54	41	61
„ 23	41	53	38	59
„ 24	43	52	43	59
„ 25	46	63	41	63
„ 26	47	49	45	54
„ 27	...	...	37	40

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Date.	Time of High or Low Water.	Water on Bar.	Wind.	Force.	I.	Bar.	Ther.
	h. m.	*ft. in.*				° ′	°
Dec. 19 L. W.	11.03	12.09	N. N. W.	2	b	30.40	43
„ 19 H. W.	4.16	21.03	N. by E.	1	b	30.34	46
„ 20 L. W.	11.32	13.02	E. by S.	2	c	30.30	51
„ 20 H. W.	4.42	20.03	East	3	r	30.22	49
„ 21 L. W.	11.45	13.07	W. N. W.	2	r	30.15	49
„ 21 H. W.	5.14	19.09	NWbyN.	2	r	30.15	47
„ 22 L. W.	0.27	14.09	„	1	b	30.29	47
„ 22 H. W.	5.48	19.05	N. E.	2	c	30.28	46
„ 23 H. W.	6.34	18.07	E. N. E.	2	c	30.22	45
„ 23 L. W.	1.32	14.08	S. E.	1	r	30.16	52
„ 24 H. W.	8.12	18.09	North	2	m	30.29	47
„ 24 L. W.	2.56	15.03	N.EbyN.	1	c	30.24	52

EXPLANATION.

F. Force (1 to 12). I. Initials; b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per "Norna," from Yokohama,—Mr. and Mrs Gros, Lieut. R. B Pipon, R.N., and Messrs. Landells, Jackson and Hurlbut. Per "Imperatrice," from Yokohama.—For Shanghai, Miss B. de Montmorand; Messrs. Détape, and Martin; for Hongkong, Mr Huet; for Saigon, Lieut. Leutzen, I.N., and 4 sailors; for Marseilles, General Martin de Pallieres, and Mr. Vign. Per "Ottawa" Mr. May from Marseilles, Mrs. Stewart, and Mr. Knott from Southampton; Mrs. Patridge Messrs. Marsh, Josephs A. Recks, Hobson, Wilson, and Bullock from Hongkong.

Departed.—Per "Ganges" (additional), for Hongkong.—Messrs. J. Coade, A. C. Dulcken and Hurlbut; for Marseilles, Mr. E. J. Hogg.

The publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 5 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, MONDAY, DEC. 28, 1868.

It would almost seem that the ridiculous falsity of Mr. Burlingame's utterances at the famous New York dinner, had stung even Chinese Mandarins, and that a series of practical refutations of his doctrine had been resolved on. Almost simultaneously with his declamation about the "hand of fellowship," the "shining cross," and various other brilliant myths, the Governors of this friendly and tolerant people were sowing ill-feeling and prompting outrage from north to south of the Empire. The fate of the "shining cross" and its representatives at Yangchow is perhaps tiresomely familiar to our readers. In Formosa it has fared even worse; and the representatives of that commercial intercourse which China so warmly desires, have been equally maltreated. A letter which we publish to-day from "an old resident" in that island, gives a history of outrage, insolence and evasion that could hardly be surpassed by those really "barbarian" inhabitants of the world, with whom Chinese officials delight to class us. Missionary chapels have been sacked and destroyed; converts have been assailed and murdered; and the missionaries themselves [illegible] ...bolical crimes which were invented against them in Yangchow. *Our officials have been insulted; their representations ignored or scorned.* Commercial restrictions have been imposed and persisted in, in defiance of solemn promises. And this, while an embassy is employed in begging Western nations to consider China "a great people, a polite people, a noble people, a people willing to trade with us, to buy of us, to sell to us, to help us to strike off the shackles from trade; a people inviting our merchants, inviting our missionaries; a people which has no hostility to us, but which is willing to initiate a movement that shall be felt in every workshop in the civilized world," if only we leave her to herself, and to her own mode of progression.

The mistake has been that we have acted too much on this policy of leaving alone. We have been too willing to believe that a certain superficial intelligence and politeness indicated sound wisdom and good-will; and the Yangchow and Formosa difficulties have been the consequence. With the former, we have done. The latter differs from it only so far that the grievances complained of were somewhat graver, and that actual force was needed to remedy them. Had the same imposing fleet been available at Taiwan, as at Shanghai, probably the "noble and polite" Taotai of that port would have yielded sooner. But in the absence of such a demonstration, the Oriental character held true. Seeing no immediate danger from insolence and refusal, His Excellency could not refrain from indulgence in these luxuries. Englishmen had put up with so much injury that a little insult might be safely added, and Chinese superiority over the Western barbarian fairly and fully vindicated. It must be confessed, we had put up with so much, that he had good reason for supposing there was no limit to our long-sufferance. What followed, really places this long-sufferance in almost a ridiculous light. For months, we might almost write years, we have been content to put up with every species of annoyance, though it only needed the action of four-and-twenty sailors to obtain redress for all our grievances and to place our relations on a proper footing. With two dozen men from the *Algerine*, Lieutenant Gurdon surprised and took the citadel of Taiwan; repulsed a force sent to recapture it; and still held it, pending a final settlement of our claims, at the date of our last advices. The insolence of the authorities had magically disappeared; all our demands had been conceded; the offending Mandarins are to be dismissed; delinquents are to be punished; compensation is to be given for injury sustained, and matters are put on a satisfactory footing for the future.

We trust recent events will convince Foreign authorities in China, how mistaken has been the policy of extreme forbearance which has been lately pursued. We deprecate, as strongly as Mr. Burlingame can do, a policy of perpetual bullying and coercion; but there is a medium between this course and that of quiet submission to any wrong or impertinence it may please the Mandarins to subject us to. We have been going lately on the principle of allowing these to accumulate until the cup has run over, and then righting the accumulated score at one stroke. If, firm in the consciousness of our just cause, we had acted with decision at the outset, the later items on the list would never have happened. We trust the lesson the Formosan officials have now received will be sufficiently comprehensible to them, to prevent a repetition for some years to come.

Summary of News.

A notification by H.B.M. Consul reminds us that the time is again approaching when Englishmen will be called on to pay $5 or forfeit their nationality. Mr. Medhurst courteously endeavours to lessen the odium of the "tax," by releasing people from the necessity of personal attendance at the Consulate; but this cannot alter the nature of the exaction, or remove the irritation which it creates among all classes. A formal opposition to it was vowed in the beginning of last year, and we still hope to see some combined action resolved on.

We publish elsewhere an interesting article on trade with Central Asia, which seems to show that a great field lies open, in this direction, before British Indian merchants.

We commend to the attention of our readers a warm appeal for charity to the Chinese poor, which we extract from the *S. C. & C. Gazette*. Our contemporary advocates the view we have always taken. The beggars are troublesome and loathsome in a high degree. It is most desirable that they should be removed from our streets. But we have no right to claim their expulsion until we have provided a refuge for them, and a means of livelihood in place of that of which we deprive them.

A report of an interesting discussion which took place at the last meeting of the Asiatic Society will be found in another page. The subjects dealt with were Mr. Cooper's journey and the late exploration of the Yellow River.

The *Daily Telegraph* gives an interesting sketch of the measures which are being taken to attain an international standard of currency. We trust that China, under Art. VII of the new Burlingame treaty, will lend its powerful aid to accomplish the desired end. It is worth reprinting the Art. in this connexion.

The United States and the Emperor of China, recognising in the present progress of nations a favorable tendency towards unity of civilisation, and regarding a unity of money and a unity of weights and of measures as favorable to that great object do hereby agree that they will use their influence and efforts to obtain the establishment, by the general agreement of nations, of representative coins having a common value, and also a common standard of weights and measures for all countries.

The only difficulty is what is to be equivalent in China of the 20s. or 10s. coin.

An article which we copy from the *Pall Mall Gazette*, bears very appropriately on the Chief Judge's late resolve to dispense with the custom of swearing Chinese witnesses. Every one who is acquainted with the Chinese character must regard the practice as quite useless. If a Chinaman means to tell the truth he will tell it. If he does not, he won't. An oath, to him, is mere verbiage—valuable perhaps as an additional deception, but in no other sense. Indeed it has been rudely questioned of late whether an oath is much use even in the case of Europeans. If a man is dishonorable enough to lie, he is dishonorable enough to commit perjury. The fear of punishment for the latter crime, which hangs over him, may exercise a deterrent influence; but from this fear, the Chinaman is as free as he is from shame at lying. The idea of any formula that may be gone through compelling him to be truthful, when truth stands in the way of his interest, is simply ridiculous. The interesting problem remains, what can be done to get the truth from a Chinese witness? It really seems as though a late decision by the U. S. Consul in a collision case, furnished the only appropriate solution. Let him see that it is his interest to speak truly, by ruthlessly putting him out of Court when he is found lying. He lies from interested motives; teach him that his interest lies in the opposite course. We cannot help thinking that the present system of being able to say what they like in support of their case, without fear of responsibility, may encourage the number of Court cases that arises between Chinamen and foreigners. A Chinaman will be delighted if he can obtain even the half of what he sues for, by falsehood. And as the case now stands, he has only to school a friend to support him, to win a long way on his road to a judgment.

We hear that disturbance has broken out between the missionaries and people in King-wha, a city in the Chekeang province about 250 miles from Ningpo. Mr. Knowlton, who is in charge of this mission, has hitherto had a very peaceful and flourishing mission, numbering several literati among his converts. The outbreak is believed to be an outer circle of the Yangchow wave.

We learn from Nanking that the Viceroys Li and Ma have received an official visit from the Consul-General of the United States, accompanied by Col. Poston, Count Richtofen, etc., etc. "What transpired on the occasion was unquestionably diplomatic from a Celestial and Conservative point of view; inasmuch as the interview began, continued and ended in "talk." The mines are to be opened when and how the Chinese think fit, according to Art. VIII of the Burlingame treaty, and foreigners are to be thankful for the concession. Li was the chief spokesman; Ma had nothing to say but seemed to do a great deal of thinking. He gave the impression that his object would be a quiet administration, and that he entertains no especial ambition of becoming distinguished for either a progressive or reactionary policy." Dr. Macartney has changed his staff of artisans, those hitherto in the arsenal having been dismissed to make way for others more skilful from Woolwich. This is probably the foundation of the report of the breaking up the establishment. The permanency of the institution, our correspondent says, is however far from being decided on. Li, its founder, has yet to make up his mind on that subject; but the report of any dissatisfaction on Tsen-kwoan's part, on account of the unsatisfactory result of the Yangchow expedition, is as imaginary as it is illogical.

Messrs. Walsh, Hall & Co.'s premises at Nagasaki were burned down on the 20th instant. Complaints are made of bund lots being let to Chinese who, as at the smaller ports in their own country, seem to be taking trade out of the hands of foreigners.

Our Yokohama correspondent's letter is exactly one mail behind time and, therefore, not worth printing. In its closing paragraph he surmises that "Satsuma will be getting at loggerheads with others before long; and that all is not peaceful or happy between some powerful princes who, not having yet appeared on the field, are fresh to slip in at their own good time." A review has been held of about 1,500 seamen and marines, and the spectacle is to be repeated shortly.

The *Japan Gazette* confirms the report of the capture of Hakodadi by the Tokugawa partisans. That paper says:—

Hakodate was taken by the fleet of the Tokugawa, on the 6th instant. It was stormed in three columns, each under European officers, in a very masterly way; and so well were the dispositions made and carried out, that the struggle was very short, and the loss was very small on either side. The greatest care was taken by the beseigers to prevent any acts of cruelty on the towns-people or annoyance of any kind to foreigners. "Troops and Artillery were landed at Volcano Bay, and after considerable trouble, the snow lying very thickly on the ground, they arrived, under command of Captain Brunet and five other European officers, before the battery of Kamida, which was stormed; and after a short resistance the Southerners fled in a great hurry, going on board the *Kanga no Kami*; which at once got up steam and left for Tsugaru. The steamer *Ashuelot*, belonging to government was challenged by the *Eagle* of Ennomotto, but did not accept the challenge and surrendered. The officers and crew were allowed to land without molestation."

It remains to be proved whether the second rumour that has been afloat here, of the re-capture of Hakodadi by the Imperialists, is true.

Summaries of Hongkong and Hiogo news will be found on another page. The only features of interest in the former, are the reports of meetings of several successful Companies.

We also give, on another page, a full account of the recent troubles in Formosa, their origin and their settlement.

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Editorial Selections.

SILK.

The October number of the *Revue des deux Mondes* contains an interesting sketch of the history of silk—from its discovery by the Empress Si-lin, 2,600 years B.C. to the diseases which have lately threatened to destroy the worms in Europe. Every one is aware that, for many centuries, China enjoyed a monopoly of the silk trade. From thence alone could be obtained the rich fabrics which sold in Greece for their weight in gold, and excited to enthusiasm the luxurious Romans of the Empire. It was not till A.D. 550 that two Nestorian monks brought to Constantinople the first silk-worms' eggs, and thus laid the foundation of an industry which has since spread widely in Italy, France and Spain. The circumstance is recorded in the *Révue*, as follows:—

"They (the monks) had pushed their missionary excursions as far as China, to the country of the Seres, as the cradle of silk manufacture was then named. The observations which they had made there about the grub of the mulberry tree excited some attention in Constantinople, when it became known there. This was the first positive information that had been acquired regarding the beautiful and mysterious tissues of the Far East. The Emperor Justinian summoned the monks, made them tell him what they had seen, and sent them back to China with instructions. They arrived there without hindrance, and succeeded in procuring a few silk-worms' eggs. The difficulty was to get these out of the Celestial Empire; to attempt it was to risk death. In one end of their walking sticks, they made a hole sufficiently large to hold their little provision of eggs, and covered the orifice with a piece of wood which hid it completely. It is thus that the eggs which were destined to spread in Europe one of our finest industries, crossed the Chinese frontier."

It took six hundred years longer, however, for the secret to find its way to Italy, where it was introduced by two returning Crusaders, Roger I, and Count Daudolo, the first of whom introduced the worm into Sicily and the second into Venetia. The exact date and manner of its first arrival in France are not known with certainty; but to Louis XI is given credit for having first attracted workmen from Italy, and under his reign the first silk factories were raised, at Lyons. Under Francis I and especially under Henry IV, fresh impulse was given to the new industry. The latter monarch, especially, imported 15,000 mulberry plants from Italy, and distributed them to cultivators. The prosperity of the trade went on increasing till the revocation of the Edict of Nantes drove from France so much skilled labour. "The Protestants," says M. Payen, "held the lead in this branch of labour, as in most other commercial and manufacturing occupations. Forced to fly, before the most iniquitous of persecutions, they carried their knowledge to the Foreigner; not only leaving behind them in the Cevennes the ruins of the establishments they had founded," but raising in their place flourishing factories in every direction round the French frontiers.

"Sericulture took a long time in recovering from so rude a shock. Latterly however, it had entered on a period of brilliant success; when a blow more terrible than any of the preceding came to check its upward career, from which it was even feared for a moment that it might never recover; we speak of the special endemic maladies which suddenly invaded the silk rooms. Not only do these kill the grubs at the moment when they are ready to envelope themselves in their silky cocoon; but the morbid germs attaching themselves to the moths, and to the unhatched eggs, to the very furniture and walls even of the breeding-rooms, infect prospectively the generations of worms which have not yet come to life. In employing eggs touched by disease, the proprietor exposes himself to see his silk-worms die at the moment when they were going to begin spinning, at the moment when he counted on gathering the fruit of his expense and trouble. In order to appreciate the extent of this loss to France, it is sufficient to say that the value of the eggs hatched in our breeding-houses, reaches annually no less a sum than 15,000,000 frs. and that, in good years silk worms produce, 40,000,000 frs. worth of rough cocoons."

It is difficult to describe in few words what are these ailments that have caused so heavy losses to continental silk farmers during the past thirty years. The first sickness which attacked them was caused by a peculiar cryptogamic vegetable, the *botrytis bassiana*, whose sporules scattered through the air of the breeding-rooms, settle on the grub and there fructify. This cryptogam shoots into the body of the insect roots of extreme fineness, and sucks from it all the organic and mineral elements which are essential to its developement; at the same time that, throwing out branches, it scatters in the air innumerable sporules which settle and act similarly on the neighboring worms. The insect attacked soon dies exhausted. This epidemic, if it may be so called, raged from 1837 to 1842, but afterwards disappeared almost completely; less from successful treatment, than from a sort of natural extinction. The next malady which became apparent was called "*pebrine* or *gattine*." In this case the internal organs of the insect are invaded by small vibrating bodies (corpuscules vibrans) and the disease is hereditary; the only means of checking it has been the importation of eggs from countries not yet affected.

"There are, in France and Portugal, still establishments which the scourge has not affected. In Asia, the valley of Cashmere, the southern slopes of the Himalayas, have not yet suffered. Eggs may be got from America, which raises many silk worms, and where no illness has been shown. But the country which furnishes the most abundant resources, is Japan. Thence have been received, especially in France, the most healthy and most numerous supplies of eggs."

The fraud to which this importation gave rise is well known; in which speculators obtained cards bearing the Japanese stamp, and placed on them diseased European eggs. They realized an enormous profit, at the cost of seriously propagating a disease which was being gradually overcome. This swindle, however, was soon discovered and suppressed, and the disease was again subdued. But no sooner did a prospect show itself of delivery from this scourge than a new one showed itself, which has been called *mort-flats*. This ailment is also hereditary; is independent of the previous ones, but exercises on these an aggravating influence. It is attributed to the presence in the eggs, the grubs and the chrysalis, of minute globular creatures possessing the power of motion. Worms containing these animalcules cease to eat, and soon die. Several discoveries have been made by which the influence of this epidemic is lessened; it affects small establishments less than large ones, and loses in intensity at a greater height above the sea level. It is decreasing at present, and the yield of the silk-worms has increased in Italy during the current year. It is calculated, however, that it has already inflicted on silk-producing countries losses equal to 200,000,000 frs. Japan, in this crisis, has been the saviour of sericulture in Europe. Without the large supplies of eggs that have been received from that country, the breed of worms must have been all but extinguished, and the important silk industries of Italy and France would have been ruined.

The particulars which we have thus far given, were no doubt more or less familiar to many of our readers; but it seemed to us that a concise sketch of the recent episodes of the disease might not be without interest; and we have endeavoured to give this by the aid of M. Payen's able and lucid essay.

FOREIGNERS IN CHINA.

Discussion is always eventually a boon to any public question, and is more especially so, when the subject is one that is influenced by the tendencies of popular opinion. Indeed the first great difficulty to be overcome, in adjusting disputed political difficulties is, the having them ventilated in journals of sufficient character to command attention. The appearance of an article on China in the *Westminster Review* for October is, therefore, gladly hailed by all who are interested in the relations of that empire with foreigners: and more especially as the writer evinces proof of having bestowed considerable thought on the subject of which he treats. The article contains much information that is new to home readers, and passes in review matters liable to various interpretations, that are highly suggestive to us in China. There is no doubt but that the style and careful compilation of this article, in conjunction with the known ability of the periodical in which it appears, will have considerable influence in forming opinion at home—a fact which acquires a certain additional importance from the article having appeared at a period of diplomatic relations with China that may well be described as critical. A short notice of the *Review*, if it serves little else, will call more general attention to it. The number of questions connected with China, which are treated of by the Reviewer, is so great that to many of them he has been able to do scant justice in point of space; and the same reason, *a fortiori*, will necessarily make this notice very incomplete. Questions of ethnology, political economy, international law, the character of missionaries, consuls and merchants, matters of cotemporary history and diplomacy, are interspersed freely over these pages with a profusion which, as it must have rendered amplification impossible, must equally make criticism brief. This is also rendered a little difficult by a slight confusion in the arrangement, which necessitates a selection of the passages that state the peculiar views of the writer on questions of political economy, in order to understand the bearing that they have on his views regarding the nature of our intercourse with the Chinese.

There are a few small pictures worked up in the article, which will be accepted as true by the majority of readers, but which we think are a little too sharply defined. Take for instance this sketch of foreign merchants.

"They are birds of passage, temporarily alighting on the coast of the Chinese empire to recruit their fortunes, and ready to leave as soon as this object is accomplished. Their interests are individual and momentary, the future can scarcely be regarded as entering into their calculations; what aids their fortunes now is good, what diminishes or impedes them is bad, what may bring wealth to others in after years is supremely indifferent to them. In the immediate future of eight or ten years, their concern is boundless, and even approaches the desperate."

To residents in China, whose impression of the state of things pointed to in the above sentences, is guided by their own knowledge, the idea conveyed will not mislead; but we are quite sure that the Western reader who knows little of China and nothing of the foreign merchants there, will form an idea of the character of the latter which they by no means deserve. And this will not be lessened when he reads further on that

"It is necessary to scrutinize closely even the schemes regarding which the foreign residents are almost unanimous. The latter are, as we have already shown, a very fluctuating and unsettled body, eager to make money and to rush back to Europe or America; and naturally their all-absorbing anxieties occupy in their minds the place of principles, leading them to grasp at everything, substances and shadows, and causing them to have an intense desire to see everything tried and exhausted, in case that fortune may be lurking unknown in some odd corners."

This is a kind of caricature which applies with equal force to merchants everywhere, and nowhere more than in London. If the Revisors of the Treaty do not give foreign merchants in China credit for a little more largeness of view, we may predicate the weight that will be given to their memorials.

But this fancy sketching is not reserved for the British merchant alone. He knows nothing (for the above very sufficient reasons) of that enigma, the Chinese character, which "baffles all our efforts to penetrate its hidden depths;" but it is implied that the Consul and the missionary are equally untrustworthy, because they "are accused of having forfeited their claim to impartiality by having allowed their minds to be biassed in favour of Chinese modes of thought and feeling." If neither ignorance nor knowledge can explain the enigma of "Chinese character," it would be interesting to know what the proofs are of its existing at all, except as the Mrs. Harris who is called on to account for everything for which we cannot account ourselves. For the Reviewer's theory of Chinese character, we must refer the reader to the article itself; but briefly, he finds that the Chinaman is a man between whom and the European there exists "practically" "a repulsion," and that, "incomprehensible as it may be, it is none the less true, that the haughty and deeply prejudiced Chinese either cannot or will not see the superiority of European civilization;" and details an imaginary condition of a Chinaman's mind to whom the wealth and magnificence of Europe had been suddenly disclosed, which indicates a wonderful misconception of human character. The enjoyment of the Chinaman is supposed to be alloyed by "counting the cost;" but at the same time, though considering that it "costs too much money for China" he is believed to be quite capable of understanding and appreciating "all the grandeur of the west" and "storing his mind with images of picture galleries, Corinthian pillars and endless decorations of unrivalled beauty," forgetting that the appreciation of anything requires knowledge and education, and that in such a position even an enlightened Chinaman would be simply more stupid and bewildered than a boor from the poorer agricultural districts of England; and would be as little impressed as Yeh was with Calcutta. The two qualities of foreigners that Chinamen have had an opportunity of knowing are their wealth and their power, and "prejudice" does not prevent their confessing to both. The description of the political position of foreigners in Shanghai, in relation to their consuls, their legal authorities, the Chinese, and the municipal councils, is clear and concise, and is very valuable as being likely to convey correct knowledge to many, whose ideas must have been vague and inaccurate. The exposition of the fallacious reasoning which is brought strongly forward in Dr. Bridges' essay, though it may seem superfluous to readers in China, is equally wanting at home, where pseudo-philosophy presses so hard on the heels of common sense, and "sounding words" are apt to mislead those who have no practical interest in the East.

In regard to the great question of the residence in the interior and the opening up the country generally, it is difficult to find out exactly where the Reviewer is stating his own views, and where he is expounding what he considers to be the views held by the Chinese. He quotes, with approval, a passage from the Memorial of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., to the Governor of Hongkong, which states very temperately the advantages and disadvantages to be derived from residence in the interior, but there is one notable difference between the two writers. Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co., state that what they ask is a right already obtained. "We ask therefore, that our right of residence up country be no longer withheld from us." The tone of the Reviewer implies that it is a subject yet open to discussion. It appears not to occur to him, that the day for opening up these points for discussion is past. "Excelsior!" is not his motto for Chinese diplomacy. As he drifts into a course of reasoning more and more opposed to the liberal policy contemplated by the treaty of Tientsin, he draws his arguments from a creed of political economy which it is interesting to examine.

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Messrs. Jardine Matheson, though alive to the advantages of free residence in the interior, are nervous because "points of collision would be multiplied; official expenditure would naturally be increased; and would not be surprised to find both governments shrink from a policy apparently charged with much explosive material" (an opinion by no means deserved by, or complimentary to either nationality.) But the Reviewer puts into the mouth of the Chinese the theory that the navigation of certain rivers, creeks and canals, is but a "preliminary step to the free and unimpeded navigation of the entire inland waters of China," and that this state of things is "fraught with grave peril to the empire." He expresses a hope that this alarm will yield to time, but does not suggest that a speedy method of reassuring them would be the actual experience of this free and unimpeded navigation. The Reviewer fears the too sudden introduction of machinery into China. "The inevitable preliminary injuries of any rapid introduction of machinery might be such, that vast populations would starve before things adjusted themselves." He is oppressed with the idea of the over-population of China, which he thinks must be reduced before "it is possible to found anything worthy of the name of civilization," and naively adds that "any material diminution of population, arising from prudential motives, is scarcely to be hoped for." The result of "prudential motives" in France has been looked upon in a different aspect. The Reviewer is as far wrong in his facts as most people will consider him to be in his theories. A country cannot be considered over-populated while there are large tracts of land uncultivated; and it is well known that there are many districts of China, in which the population is sparse. What is wanted to improve the whole population is, that the productions of one part should have cheap, quick, and untaxed transit to another. The introduction of such means of transit would not only interchange food, but would tend to equalise the population; and it is lamentable to find that the two greatest obstacles to the physical well-being of the Chinese,—want of means of transit and obstruction to it by the taxation of the provincial authorities, should receive support. But the opinions of the Reviewer are not consistent. We find him quoting Tseng-kwo-fan thus "The additional opening of some (*lit.* of three or five) ports, and of the river (the Yangtse) has been contracting their (the people of China) means from day to day; they suffer in mute agony, and will be driven to extremity." In consistency with his theory he is bound to believe this, but yet we find him elsewhere writing "that in the question of foreign settlements, of exterritoriality, of the navigation of the Yangtse &c., we have not a step to retrace." He draws a graphic, but we think overstrained picture, of the poverty and isolation of the Chinese; of the want of division of labour, and describes the country as a collection of hamlets; but yet he fails to see that, in that very opening up and in the multiplying of points of contact, is the only remedy. He commits, too, the same mistake as the Chinese themselves, when he anticipates danger to China because she is "threatened with all the splendid mechanical appliances of Europe and America." There might be danger if their present primitive systems of manufacture and travel could be superseded at one stroke by these "appliances;" but the writer miscalculates both the amount of money available and the time which large and novel enterprises require, if he dreads such a rapid change.

One important question still claims attention; though our notice has already stretched beyond the limits of a newspaper article; but the question of inland taxation is too comprehensive to be cursorily dismissed. We agree with the Reviewer that it offers the most difficult problem in the whole range of our relations with China; and he might have added that its solution is of pre-eminent importance to the welfare, not only of foreign trade, but of the Chinese nation. As we have already pointed out the low state of comfort among the Chinese, is less owing to over-population of the country than to the restrictions that exist on the interchange of products. What is wanted to raise the whole population is, that the productions of one part should have cheap, quick and untaxed transit to another; and it is only by a modification of the existing system of inland taxation, that this object can be gained. The effect at present is to check the interchange of products, and to restrict travel. With the introduction of quick transit and a more enlightened commercial policy, these checks on prosperity would disappear, and the lower orders of Chinese would gradually rise in the scale of social well-being.

It is perfectly true, as the Reviewer states, that—

> The Government of each province is carried on at the expense of the province itself, and that each sends to the capital a certain contribution for the support of the provincial Government. An important part of the provincial funds is derived from levying imports at numerous barriers on the rivers, canals and highways.

And his inference, that the produce of this barrier taxation is vitally necessary to the existence of the provincial Government, is equally unassailable. The question is one of degree. There is no desire to abolish, but to modify; and if the system of commutation payments which foreigners have introduced, point the way to a modification, they will have conferred a boon on the Chinese nation, rather than inflicted a hardship on the provincial authorities. At present, there is inevitable collision and difficulty, with two tariffs working side by side. The best thing that could happen for China would be that this collision and difficulty should be pushed to a point of deadlock, in order that a simpler and purer system of taxation, applicable to foreigners and natives alike, might be evolved. To appreciate fully the crushing nature of the present system, it is necessary to realise the process of collection, and the fact that not one-half, probably, of what is collected, finds its way to the provincial exchequer. A late writer has remarked, on this very subject, that there is one point in our civilization which even a semi-civilized Chinaman regards with respect, and that is, the arrangements whereby all revenue is accounted for, and checks are placed upon private peculation. Certainly in no respect are such arrangements needed more than in the collection of transit dues. The present system is redolent of peculation. In many cases, as in that, for example, at Hwei-quan, the barrier is farmed for a certain sum, to a man whose whole interest, in consequence, is to extort as much as possible during his term of office; in others a relative of the local mandarin is placed in charge, and around him congregate other connexions, to suck their share of the spoil. In either case, the result is oppressive taxation of every movement of commerce, for the behoof of a set of drones, who are mere incubi on society. If the barrier be farmed, it is of course farmed at a rate which enables the temporary occupant to net a small fortune, while his underlings derive no inconsiderable spoil. If it is entrusted to the management of an official, what check can be placed on his peculation, or on the "facilities" which he is obliged to give his servants, to prevent their disclosing his own failings? In short, to quote again the words of the same writer we have alluded to above, "Where each petty mandarin is allowed the collection of his own revenue, where no accounts are kept or audits appointed, it is little to be wondered at that trade has stagnated, that division of labour has proved impossible, and that enterprise is nipped in the bud." To reform the fiscal system of so vast an empire, is a task that may well appal the most aspiring; but the reform is so essential to the welfare of commerce, so pregnant with good to the Chinese people, that any measure tending to that end deserves consideration and support. We echo therefore the wish of the Reviewer that "the forthcoming treaty of Peking may elaborate some system by which $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., or perhaps some higher rate will become a positive commutation for all inland taxation whatever." To supplant the present system of multiplied exactions by one of single payments, would be at once to encourage trade, to benefit the provincial exchequers, and to promote the commercial activity and prosperity of the people.

There are many other parts of the article that invite comment, but the space due to a notice of this kind is perhaps already exceeded. We have found occasion to differ from some of the opinions of the writer, but at the same time cannot conclude without recommending a perusal of the Review. Its facts, diction, and suggestions are well worthy of attention.

REVIEW.*

At a time when the attention of the Shanghai public is called to the various routes that have been suggested to bring China and India into more intimate commercial relations, a notice of the compact and entertaining volume by Dr. Williams appears likely to interest our readers. The Book is called "through Burmah to Western China" and contains notes of a journey in 1863; the object of which was to establish the practicability of a trade route between the Irrawaddi and the Yangtse-kiang. The writer, who was formerly an assistant surgeon in the 68th light infantry, and first political agent at Mandalay to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, seems to be very little known out of his own immediate circle. The "Saturday," and the "Edinburgh Review" in the able article we noticed last June, never mention the enterprising traveller's name; and yet, as his modest notes prove, his efforts well deserve kindly recognition.

We give a sketch of the Doctor's Progress:—He started it seems in January 1863, and commenced his navigation of the Irrawaddi. The first place he reached was Tingoo Myo, a stockaded town prettily situated on a bend of the river. Near this place he found indications that the sands of the river are more or less auriferous. Beloo Myo or the city of Monsters, Katha and its pagodas, the sacred isle of Shwey-goo, were all visited, and on the twenty-third day from that of the start, Bamo was reached. The description of Bamo would apply to nearly every Eastern city. Traces of ruin are visible every where. To quote our author; "The Town consists of one long double street along the river bank—the bank side forming instead of a fine clear highway, the back gardens of the houses, or rather, the back jungles for every thing; houses and fences alike wore an aspect of neglect and decay. The blackened posts of some burnt Kyoung or house, were frequent sights; and one of my people who formerly lived there, told me that the town is now totally different from what it was only two or three years ago." From Bamo Dr. Williams made an excursion to the Taping, and in his chapter on this district he makes a few interesting remarks on the position of women in Burmah. The female sex in this country is better off than in most Eastern Lands. "Civilly," he says, "woman has remarkably just and fair rights, and in this her position is more independent and better protected than in most other countries. Divorce is an easy, effective and well used weapon of defence against marital oppression or disagreement. She has full rights of property, and of justice, and can either plead her own case, or employ an advocate as she pleases." Ample testimony is borne to the many excellent points in Burmese character, and their respect for European progress in the arts is declared to be considerable. Apropos of this, we quote a paragraph about the Assistant to the Governor, a representative man.

"Like most Burmans he is forward to acknowledge our (the English) superiority in all worldly knowledge, the excellence of our customs, our plan of government, and the like; but all our success, this very excellence is the result of our Kootho' (merit) acquired in previous existence. Our grand want and fault is, that we have not the spiritual knowledge of Buddhism. This system of philosophy and religion he, like other educated Burmese, can defend with remarkable astuteness. Fond of argument, his answers to my sceptical difficulties are signally clear and cogent, but like those of many other theologians they will not bear logical criticism, but cut one another while cutting at the opponent. Unlike theologians at home, however, never does the defender of Quadama's plan of salvation get out of temper, and never does he show the slightest hate or want of charity to the most self-confident and contemptuous denier of his creed. There is an unshakable engrained conviction that seems a part of his constitution, and together with the cheerful contented temper of the Burmese character, defies any attempt to rouse his hostility, much less to disturb his religious faith."

After a thorough investigation of all objects of note at Bamo, Dr. Williams proceeded to the upper defile of the Irrawadi which flows for a considerable distance through rich alluvial land, capable of any amount of cultivation. Further on however "from Seeting to Lekmat, or for more than eight miles, the hills come steeply down on both sides to the river, contracting the channel to one or two hundred yards and at some spots to less than half the width, and throwing their rocky points of limestone, flinty slate and serpentine into the river in a very threatening manner." The passage of this defile is almost the only adventure recorded in the volume. Towards the end of April, Dr. Williams was induced to return to Mandalay. But though the story of his expedition lacks the interest which the narratives of travellers through more hazardous countries excite, he may be said to have been the first to announce the practicability of a trade route between Burmah and China—between, even, the head waters of the Irawaddi and those of the Yang-tse-kiang.

* Through Burmah to Western China. By Dr. Williams.

CHRISTMAS.

The approach of Christmas is generally heralded by signs that are familiar to us as household words. We know the indications of the coming of "the festive season," as it is called, by heart. The bills from our tradesmen come in, "not single spies but in battalions," the walls and hoardings are ablaze with placards in many coloured type. The "Illustrated News" and the other picture papers present us with representations of rubicund old men quaffing flagons, and graceful girls submitting to osculation under mistletoes. The theatres advertise marvels of Pantomimic Art; and the Clown and the Harlequin hold high festival. In China we have only a few of these indications of jubilation. We have the bills of course, but they do not set in with exceptional violence. We have no mammoth advertisements calling our attention to "somebody's luggage," or to "no thoroughfare." We have an "Illustrated News" of a date exactly two months anterior to Christmas Day; and though we may boast now several graceful girls, we have very little mistletoe to kiss them under. The result is, that many of the residents in Shanghai—which may be regarded as a typical or representative port—employ their Christmas holidays in ways they would not think of at home. The season in England is the great gathering time for sundered families, and the favourite occasion for social parties. Here, those who have the privilege of bringing their belongings about them, are few and far between. The family life of Shanghai, though far pleasanter and more genial than it was in old days, is still not sufficiently large and general to embrace the majority of our residents. Of most of us it may be

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said in the expressive phraseology of Yorkshire, that "our hat covers our family." What then can a batchelor do at Christmas in Shanghai? Several courses are open to him. He may accept an invitation to dinner, and join the board of some happy Benedict, or be a guest at one of those portentous gatherings of capacious appetites which are not wholly out of fashion, even in these days. He may again, if his tastes are of an ascetic and pensive character, seclude himself in his own room, and read old letters, and conjure up old pictures of bygone scenes, as he contemplates the red caverns in the glowing fire; or, boldly breaking away from all the trammels of conventionality, he may go "up country" and pass his Christmas Day with his gun over his shoulder, in the intellectual society of Chinese lowdahs, and the peaceful contemplation of hideous scenery. It is not for us to find fault with any innocent mode of enjoyment. A person must be amused in his own way, and the pleasure of one man is the penance of another. So while Gulosus pants through six courses, and after all reserves a keen-edged appetite for truffled turkey; and while Nimrod blazes away at the long tails, and tramps through marshy fern and spiny brushwood with sturdy strides; and while Uxorius gathers his children and friends about him and enjoys the pleasures of a family man—the great end of happiness is attained. Each enjoys himself in his own way, and will recall his Christmas during the whole of next year with a feeling of satisfaction. Of course there is much, very much to desiderate in the most homelike China Christmas. We cannot import many of the features that are prominent and agreeable in the English festival; but we can at least speak, and think, and talk in the spirit of the time. Christmas lessons of charity and good-will are so comprehensive and broad that they may be practised in all lands and by all people. The peculiar conditions of Foreign society in Shanghai as it is at present constituted, are not compatible with the existence of a large class of poor. The scenes of wretchedness that every English village and town present are not visible amongst the Foreigners who reside here. But we must not forget that there is perhaps more suffering than we are aware of. That in out of the way corners, and in side streets and upper rooms, cases of misery are occasionally found which it is well to assist by timely and unostentatious care. Thus we should impress upon those who are regarding the Saxon's Yule-tide as a season of unmixed rejoicing, and oblivion of all that is painful, that we may not, without peril to our characters, neglect the claims of those who need. The good custom of a collection for our destitute fellow countrymen continues we see to be observed at Trinity Church, and the subject of help for the Chinese Poor is engaging the attention of those gentlemen who last year started the Sz-bing-joch. We have repeatedly advocated the claims of this institution in our columns, and we are certain that, should another "Home" be opened this year, it will meet with even more cordial support than it received in the months of January and March. With these two hints, as to two directions into which alms may with propriety be sent, we close our Christmas Leader by bidding all our readers, in the time honoured words, "A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year."

JAPAN.

We are glad to learn that the reported loss of the crew of the *Naugato* was unfounded. The vessel herself foundered, but all hands were saved. Residents at Hiogo are delighted to learn that the P. & O. have decided on running a branch line from Yokohama to that port. Steam communication has also been started between Hiogo and Osaka by Messrs. Glover & Co.'s *Gazelle*. H.B.M. *Adventure* reached Hiogo safely on the 11th instant, with the *Acorn* in tow. A serious mutiny occurred on board the *Osaka* at Yokohama. A savage attack was made on the chief engineer, who narrowly escaped with his life; and the first and second officers received serious wounds in attempting to defend him. Two of the men concerned have been sentenced to 21 days imprisonment, and the chief actors remanded till the result of their victim's injuries be ascertained. The Mikado has issued a proclamation threatening severe punishment to persons circulating debased coin, and enjoining Chiefs of clans to be especially careful to check such eccentricities.

HONGKONG.

Hongkong papers contain reports of meetings of several public Companies. Amongst others the "China Traders" announces a profit of $140,000, of which one quarter is carried to Reserve Fund, one quarter distributed among contributing shareholders, and the remaining half paid as a dividend to shareholders, at the rate of $350 per share. The Union Insurance Company have resolved to make the office a triennial one, by a large majority. The Chamber of Commerce has met to receive the Annual Report, which is brief and uninteresting. A resolution was passed instructing the Committee to take cognisance of the heavy taxes that are being put on opium immediately it leaves the colony. The Chairman, however, pointed out that the Chinese had reserved the distinct right to tax opium as they pleased, when once it had passed out of foreign hands. The Directors of the Union Dock Company announce that they have paid in full for the Kowloon dock and buildings, and that they intend at once to make another smaller dock at the same place, at an estimated cost of $50,000. The *China Mail* says H. M. surveying vessel *Serpent* has gone to Java to survey a practicable route for telegraphic communication between that island and Australia. The ultimate object, we presume, is to connect the latter with Singapore and Galle, but it is not stated that any definite project is entertained of at once constructing such a line. The long promised Austrian expedition to China has at length started. It consists of the screw frigate *Donau*, and the corvette *Erzherzog Friedrich*.

The steamer *Yung-hai-an* has been sold at auction for $25,000 H. B. M. gunboat *Gnat* has been wrecked off the Island of Balabao in the Philippine Group. The *Daily Press* expresses a wish that Sir Richard MacDonnell's liberal views regarding colonial policy may be carried into action.

FORMOSA.

[From a Correspondent.]

We are now, I believe, so near to a thorough and satisfactory termination of the various difficulties, which had brought to a dead-lock the relations between the Consular representatives of foreign powers and the local Government of Formosa, that it is possible briefly to review the position from the commencement of the present crisis, and so enable your readers to understand the value of the results which have been obtained. I do not pledge myself however, that Chinese duplicity, and Formosa Chinese duplicity in particular, shall not again show itself in some form or other before the terms now agreed upon are fully performed. The present crisis was preceded by a long tale of difficulties in the relations between foreign residents and the local Government, dating from the time of the establishment of the Foreign Customs in the island. Distance from the mainland, a peculiar and absurd pride on the part of the aristrocacy of the Foo city, resting on the fact of some terrible outrages on foreigners in by-gone years, which had remained unpunished; and some specialities of corruption in the form of the local Government, all combined to render the position of foreigners in the island anything but agreeable, and to make the chance of justice, in cases in which foreigners were involved, exceedingly shadowy. Our more immediate difficulties however date from the beginning of April of the present year. About that date a considerable purchase of camphor had been made for the hong by the compradore of Messrs. Elles & Co. This purchase amounted to the value of $6,000, and was accomplished in Wu-chai a place considerably to the north of Taiwanfoo. This camphor was bought in thorough consistency with the terms of the Treaty, which expressly stipulates camphor as one of the articles of legal trade. In spite of this, however, it was suddenly laid hold of at Wu-chai and forcibly carried off by the agents of the Taotai, whose authority extends throughout the whole Chinese portion of the island. On the news of this procedure, the U. S. Gunboat *Aroostook* with M. Le Gendre, the U. S. Consul at Amoy who was then visiting the southern portion of Formosa, and Mr. Jamieson the Acting British Consul at Takao visited the Taotai at his Yamên in Taiwanfoo, and remonstrated with him on the illegality of this procedure. In answer, he claimed all camphor in the island as Imperial property—a most atrocious claim, inasmuch as no part of it is found on Imperial ground—and denied to foreigners any right to trade in it, without his own special permission. At the same time however, he came to a distinct agreement with the two Consuls that the camphor in question should be released or a money indemnity paid in its stead, until any questions relating to the trade should have been referred to Pekin. Up till the hour at which I write, neither camphor nor money have been forthcoming; and if now it is about to be paid, it is only under the pressure of a force which had become necessary, when all moral force had failed.

Following up the policy of his predecessors who had succeeded in expelling the Protestant Missionaries from Taiwanfoo, Liang Tautai, in the beginning of the present year refused to ratify a purchase within the walls of Taiwanfoo on the part of the Roman Catholic Missionaries in Formosa, or to take any notice of an outrage upon their premises,—an outrage, doubtless, which was not carried out without cognisance of the Yamên officials. They allowed and encouraged most infamous reports, regarding the proceedings of both Protestant and Roman Catholic Missionaries and their converts, to spread unchecked throughout the whole south of Formosa, until the underlings of the various Yamêns, seeing that the popular mind was sufficiently excited, were able without fear to lead parties to the destruction of all the chapels within their reach. In the beginning of April, they sacked and burnt a Roman Catholic Chapel at Koi-kan; on the 11th of the same month, they sacked and tore down the Protestant Chapel at Petaou the district city. On the same day they (the Yamên underlings) brutally assaulted a Protestant catechist in the streets of Petaou, who barely succeeded in escaping their knives and reaching the district mandarin's Yamên. The district mandarin coolly shut him up in prison, and he was not released for seven weeks. On the 24th April another Protestant catechist was set upon in a village only five miles from the Consulate at Takao, was murdered in open day and on the public street, his body cut in pieces, and his heart eaten by some of the bolder of his murderers at the North gate of the old city close by. In Petaou the houses of the adherents of the Protestant Church were broken into and sacked, the women driven out to the streets and the males of the party compelled to flee for their lives to Takao. The Roman Catholics in Taiwanfoo were in the beginning of May once more outraged, their premises again destroyed and one of their number bamboo'ed and imprisoned by the district Magistrate of Taiwanfoo. The remonstrances of Mr. Acting Consul Jamieson were utterly without avail, nor was a visit of that gentleman accompanied by Lieutenant Commander Keppel and a party of men from H. B. M. Gunboat *Janus* to the district magistrate of Petaou of any further value in securing the release of the imprisoned Potestant catechist.

In the end of June Mr. Hardie the agent of Messrs. Tait and Co., at Taiwanfoo, was suddenly and on the most frivolous pretext attacked by one of the official servants of the Li-kim office, while on his way from Takao to Taiwanfoo. This man, unobserved by Mr. Hardie, suddenly came behind him and stabbed him forcibly in the side of the chest with a knife. Fortunately it infringed on a rib, and except the loss of blood and a severe pleurisy which afterwards followed, no great evil resulted. At the time however, Mr. Hardie had to defend himself from renewed attacks of this man with the knife, assisted by another, and only with great difficulty succeeded in saving his life. Until this hour this man remains unpunished. So grave was the case however, that the authorities on the the urgent instance of Mr Gibson, the Acting British Consul, who had just at this time arrived, did make a show of seizing the man, and sent a special deputy that he might be punished before Mr. Gibson at the place where the outrage occurred. So manifestly however was the professed infliction of punishment an utter sham and deception, that on the one hand the bye-standers laughed, and on the other H. M. Acting Consul declared publicly to the deputy that he could not look on the proceedings as other than an additional insult, and left the place in disgust. Mr. Gibson took the place of Mr. Jamieson on the 1st of July, and immediately forwarded despatches to the various yamuns, announcing his assumption of the Taiwan Consulate. On the 14th of July a despatch was received at the Consulate from the Tautai, refusing to recognize Mr. Gibson as Acting British Consul, and it was not until Lord Scott arrived with H. M. S. *Icarus* about the end of August, that the Tautai could humble himself to recognize the new Acting Consul. Mr. Gibson describes this despatch of the Tautai as a standing insult to Lord Scott and himself.

During the month of August another episode was being transacted at Wu-chai. Mr. Pickering of Ellis and Co. had proceeded thither under the permission of Mr. Jamieson to enquire after the camphor which, in spite of the Tautai's promise, was not forthcoming. For this journey Mr. Pickering had only the Consular passport, the Tautai refusing to grant or sign any passport to foreigners to any place outside of Takao or Taiwan. The Tautai no sooner knew of Mr. Pickering having gone to Wu-chai than he gave orders to have him destroyed. The Ting of Lok-kang tried to carry out this order by means of his soldiers, but Mr. Pickering happening to be a man of peculiar courage and resolution, and being well acquainted also with the character of the Formosan Militia, held his ground firmly, defended resolutely with fire arms the place where he was lodged, routed his assailants again and again, but finally had to make his way with great difficulty to the sea shore, and was then driven in a small boat by a storm to Tamsuy, in the north of the island. During all this time the Tautai never once attempted to complain to the Consul of Mr. Pickering, or to discuss with him the legality of his proceeding.

On the 29th of August Lord Scott and the Consul had an interview with the Tautai of Taiwan-foo, according to express agreement with the latter. During this interview, the Tautai behaved in a most extraordinary manner, becoming enraged, and with his fan sharply striking Mr. Gibson over the hands, and thereupon contemptuously leaving the room. After waiting in vain for the space of three quarters of an hour for his return, Lord Scott and Mr. Gibson left. They continued their negocitations however in writing with the Tautai, and finally succeeded in eliciting from him a despatch complying with Mr. Gibson's conditions, and promising that justice should be done. I have omitted to mention above that on 30th of July, the Protestant Chapel at Petaou, being under the Consul's advice in process of rebuilding, was again attacked by the Petaou soldiery and all the new material carried off, and the remainder of the building destroyed. Mr. Gibson had counselled the rebuilding of the chapel in the hope that the authorities, having had so many remonstrances, might of themselves see fit to act differently than in the past. He was mistaken. It was again destroyed.

The despatch to Lord Scott seemed to promise so fair that it was hoped that all would soon be put right. Our hopes were doomed to disappointment. Not only was nothing remedied, but not even the faintest attempt was made to try to remedy the outstanding grievances. New threats were made against the merchants; a demand was made that Li-kim should be paid by their goods while still in the hongs, although they had already paid Customs' dues; must dues were asked for the ships besides the Customs' dues; and to try to ruin one hong which was more obnoxious than another, a double Li-kim was placed upon goods proceeding from that hong into Chinese hands.

In the end of September, the British Consul wishing to elicit whether the Tautai had had the slightest good faith in making the promises he had made a month before to Lord Scott, wrote to the Petaou magistrate, in whose district most of the criminal cases had occurred, that on a certain day he would pay him a visit with the Lieut. Commander of the *Bustard* and a small guard, at his yamen in Petaou. He received for answer an injunction not to come to Petaou; that, as the Tautai had not given him (the district magistrate) any orders concerning any criminals, he really had nothing to discuss with him; and that the people would be much enraged if he came.

This despatch showed what reliance was to be placed on any statement, oral or written, of the present Taotai of Taiwan. Mr. Gibson however was very much dissatisfied with the evident desire of the Petaou magistrate to prevent his visiting that city, distant only eight miles from the Consulate, and so wrote back insisting that he should come on the day which he had previously fixed. Next day brought another despatch from the Petaou magistrate stating that, on the afternoon of the day before, a large collection of bones had been found under the ruins of the Protestant Chapel; that the bones including three skulls and other bones were evidently fresh; and that they clearly enough showed that Dr. Maxwell, a Protestant Missionary Physician, and his associates had been guilty of murder and of secreting the bones of their victims. This rather serious charge

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by a district magistrate was followed by an injunction to the Consul, to seize Dr. Maxwell and have him tried, and to send a certain Chinese Protestant into Petaou that he might meet with his due punishment for such diabolical crimes in the district city. The Consul replied that on the following day he would bring in Dr. Maxwell and the Chinese to Petaou to be tried there before a joint Court. The district magistrate seeing no other escape from exposure in connection with this abominable conspiracy to which he had lent himself, at once wrote back, that he positively refused to see the Consul, and that if he came he would find that his way would be stopped by force. This refusal of the Magistrate to meet with Mr. Gibson necessarily put a stop to his visit, but diligent enquiry was made as to intended opposition, and it was found beyond all question that the Yamên had put forth its strength, had gathered in armed people in large numbers into Petaou, and outside had planted three ambuscades of very considerable strength, on the way by which the Consul and his party should have to pass. The Consul writing to Tai-wan-foo of this and complaining at once of the faithlessness of the Taotai and the hardihood of his subordinates, was met with an insolent and derisive answer. Things remained at this pass, when at the end of October two events occurred, which showed that all hope of carrying on any relations with Liang Tautai was at an end. One event was the receipt by the Consul of a despatch from the Tautai informing him that having referred the mercantile questions in dispute to the Vice-Roy, he had been answered, that he (the Tautai) had erred only by overmuch leniency towards the foreigners, and that it behoved him to act much more sharply. This was followed in a few days by the sacking in Tai-wan-foo of the house of Elles and Co.'s compradore, and the carrying off of money and property to the value of many thousand dollars. Not content with this high-handed proceeding, they had the hardihood in the belief that the compradore himself had escaped to Takao, to send down a mandarin and soldiers to that port to seize him; the person sought being the compradore of a British Merchant, and all this without one word of reference to the British Consul.

At this juncture the *Algerine* arrived, followed a day or two later in a Chinese gun-boat by the Tautai of Amoy, who had been empowered by the vice-regal Government at Foochow, to come over and settle the various questions in dispute. After a week's delay in Tai-wan-foo, this official along with the Prefect of Tai-wan-foo appeared in Takao, and on the following day had a conference with Mr. Gibson, in the presence of the naval officers of the *Algerine* and *Bustard* and some of the Foreign residents. It was found at once that the Amoy Taotai had no power to remove any of the offending officials, and as anything short of this would have been the merest farce, after the eight months patient waiting on the part of H. B. M. Consul, Mr. Gibson simply refused to discuss individual matters of detail with him. At the same time he gave him full access to all the sources of information regarding the state of affairs in Taiwan, so far as the British consulate could afford, and prepared a full statement of the wrongs and misdoings of the officials for his careful examination.

Finding that Tseng, the Amoy Tautai, was unprepared to act as he desired, Mr. Gibson in conjunction with the naval officers now took a step which instantly altered the whole aspect of affairs. On the 20th of November he started with the *Algerine* and *Bustard* for Anping the sea port of Taiwanfoo, arrived there on the morning of the 21st, landed with a party and reconnoitered the place, and without opposition took possession of it and of Fort Zelandia, to be held thenceforth as a material guarantee until all existing claims and grievances should be settled. Placing the position in charge of Lieut. Commander Gurdon of the *Algerine*, and having by proclamation warned the inhabitants of Anping and Taiwanfoo, and the officials of the latter city of his proceedings, he returned in the *Bustard* to Takao. He arrived in Takao on Sunday night the 22nd November, on Monday informed the Amoy Tautai of the proceedings at Anping, and on Tuesday the 24th November gave an audience to that gentleman, when all his (Mr. Gibson's) demands were granted, the removal of the Taotai of Taiwan, of the District Magistrate of Petaou, and of the Ting of Lok-kang to be effected by the Amoy Taotai taking his steamer to Foochow and there securing the instant dismissal of the offenders by the Viceroy; at the same time it was agreed that the British gunboat should hold military possession of Anping until the Governor and his associates were removed from office. This was eminently satisfactory, and there could be no doubt at all of the intentions of the Amoy Tautai On the day following this conference, however, the Taiwanfoo authorities stung by the thought of the ignominy of their position, shut out from their sea port by a single British gunboat, determined to retake Anping. It is not quite certain how much the Taiwanfoo authorities knew of the result of the preceding day's conference at Takao. It is shrewdly suspected that they knew all, but were keen to be delivered from the insult of the gunboat. I should say, that after the first formal taking possession of the place, Lieut. Gurdon had re-embarked his men, not a large number in all by any means, expecting to command the place by the guns of his vessel. On Wednesday the 25th November the Taiwanfoo authorities sent down 500 men to re-occupy the place. This they did, and began actively to mount guns to defend the place, Lieut. Gurdon having been informed of this, sent a letter to the Chinese Military Commander in the place, that if within an hour he had not evacuated the fort and town, he Lieut. Gurdon must proceed to shell it At the same time he warned the inhabitants to clear out. This remonstrance was in vain, so for an hour and a half before nightfall he cautiously and slowly poured in shot and shell into the Fort. In the evening Lieut. Gurdon received Mr. Gibson's letter detailing the conference of the previous day, and its results, and shewing how much their speedy fulfilment must depend on his keeping fast hold of Anping; Lieut. Gurdon seeing how near he was to being shut out of the place altogether, determined to storm it. About midnight he landed with a party of volunteers, twenty-five in all; passing through the surf in safety themselves, but losing one of their boats in it, they lay in wait behind a bank on the shore until the moon was fairly down; and then, all undiscovered, sallied right into the place. Making their way to the Hiap-tai's Yamen, they found it filled with soldiers. The Lieutenant invited them by an interpreter to lay down their arms, but they refused and shewed fight, and in self defence the assailing party were compelled to fire. They did so, killing eleven men and wounding six others; the rest of the garrison took to flight. A few hours later, in the dim light of morning, Lieut Gurdon while examining the approaches from Taiwanfoo heard the noise of a large body of men in the distance, and having planted his men, they shortly descried a party which was afterwards ascertained to be composed of 250 Honan braves. When at about 200 yards, the *Algerine* with their Sniders opened on the advancing braves, who stood for about five minutes returning the fire. After losing six men killed and ten wounded however, they turned tail and fled to Taiwanfoo, leaving Lieut Gurdon and his blue jackets in possession of the prize. This very brave and very determined action on the part of Lieut Gurdon has put the seal on the previous set of conditions agreed to, and again at Anping re-agreed to, by the Amoy Taotai for the vice-regal Government. The consternation at Taiwanfoo was very great. A guarantee of $40,000 was paid down at once to Lieut Gurdon by the Merchants of Taiwanfoo who were professedly acting for the local Government, that the conditions should be fulfilled. This money has since been returned as a guarantee of no value, but a claim of $10,000 against the local Government, has been enforced by Lieut Gurdon, $5,000 to pay expenses of British Government in the expedition, and $5,000 as prize money for the officers and men of the *Algerine*. This has been paid up, and the other conditions of agreement as detailed below are now in process of being carried out.

1.—The abolition of the camphor monopoly, with proclamations declaring the right of Foreigners and their employés to go and buy freely.

2.—The issuing of passports by the Tautai to merchants and anothers to travel for business or pleasure within the island of Taiwan.

3.—Payment of $6,000, indemnity for loss of camphor by Elles and Co.

4.—Payment of $1,167 indemnity for loss of property by Protestant Mission.

5.—Payment of $2,000 indemnity for loss of property by Catholic Mission.

6.—Payment of all claims of Elles and Co.'s compradore for losses in the sacking of his house

7.—The punishment of the various criminals, connected with the various outrages, to the satisfaction of the British Consul.

8.—The issuing of proclamations everywhere, acknowledging the injustice of the slanders hitherto circulated against Christianity and Christians, and protecting them thoroughly against the renewal of such.

9.—The right of residence and of work to Missionaries in the island.

10.—Proclamations recognizing the propriety of joint Courts in mingled cases, and intimating such in the future.

11.—The removal of Liang Tautai, of the district Magistrate of Petaou, and of the Ting of Lok-kang.

The various indemnities are already paid to the Consul, the criminals are in process of being seized, and it is fully expected that ere many weeks, with a new set of Magistrates who shall have had the advantage of this recent lesson, the foreign residents in Formosa will enjoy equal privileges with their fellows on the mainland, and an amount of freedom in moving about in the island which will be a very great boon. Meanwhile military possession is retained of Anping until all conditions are fully carried out. As one of the oldest residents in Formosa, I feel thankful for the atmosphere of freedom which these recent events have secured for us, and for this we have to thank, under God, the patient tenacity and final sharp decision of our admirable Consul, the distinguished courage of our naval officers and men, and the cordial support which, I understand, has been accorded by His Excellency the British Ambassador to the proceedings of the British Consul. Enclosing my card, I beg to subscribe myself.

An Old Resident.

NORTH CHINA BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A numerously attended meeting of the above Society assembled on Monday night to hear Mr. T. T. Cooper's notes on his travels towards India. Mr. Medhurst H. B. M.'s Consul, was voted to the Chair, Amongst those present we noticed Messrs. F. B. Forbes, A. Michie. F. P. Knight, Dr. Martin, Rev. Mr Syle, Messrs James Hogg, O B. Bradford, Hollingworth, Elias and many others

Mr. L. Cameron, Mr Torckler, Col. Legendre, Mr. Yung Wing and others were admitted members of the Society.

Mr. Michie, on behalf of the Committee appointed to arrange the expedition to the Yellow River, gave a short description of the results of the late visit. The new arm of the river had been surveyed from the mouth where it connected with the Admiralty Chart up to the break below Kaifung-foo. From above Tsi-nan-foo was nothing but a vast lagoon, scarcely practicable for the passage of small native boats. There was no regular channel, and the soil was silting up so rapidly that houses were buried almost to their eaves; the inhabitants having no other way of entering them than creeping on their knees. One temple especially had been almost buried, nothing but its roof appearing over the level surface of the ground. Messrs. Hollingworth and Elias had met with no molestation on their journey; they had found the people everywhere kind and civil. They had however avoided towns during the journey as much as possible. This was only a brief sketch, but he hoped Mr. Elias would be prepared with his notes to lay before the next meeting.

The Chairman having offered a welcome to Messrs. Hollingworth and Elias, whom he was glad to see returned after the successful accomplishment of their task introduced to the meeting Mr. T. T. Cooper, who proceeded to read his notes on Western China, descriptive of the trade and trade routes of the country.

After the conclusion of the paper, Mr. Medhurst said that Mr. Cooper's interesting account of the districts through which he passed was enough to make a traveller's mouth water. He could only express a hope that at no distant date the revision of the treaties between China and Western Powers would throw open those great marts of which he spoke. Once introduce steamers, and there is little doubt that the trade would rapidly increase. Thanks were due to Mr. Cooper, not only for his communication, but for the pluck which sustained him throughout and enabled him with small means to do so much. He had returned, but he had done his best; he had failed in the great object of the expedition, but all would allow he was not at fault. If his own exertions could have carried him across it would have been done; all would join in wishing him success in his second attempt from the side of India; he therefore proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Cooper, which was carried by acclamation.

Mr. Forbes stated, on the authority of the *Edinburgh Review* a curious fact in connection with the Nepaulese Embassy to China; that the principal object of the Embassy was really trade. Mr. Cooper stated that the Ambassadors had brought with them across the passes some 200 chests of Indian Opium to sell in China; these they had been unable to get rid of to advantage; a few were sold and the rest sent back. It was not unlikely that the failure of the expedition to reach Peking was not so displeasing to the Rajah as it had appeared.

Mr. Cooper thanked the meeting for his cordial reception. He had indeed failed in his first attempt at making the journey which had become the great object of his life; he hoped however that the knowledge he had gained would enable him to be more successful in his second trial. One or two explanations, which might seem irrelevant he wished to make to the meeting, and those present would excuse him as they concerned his character as a traveller. Sir Jung Bahadoor had recently stated in a letter to H. M. Government that he (Mr. Cooper) might easily have reached Calcutta, but had been stopped on the road because he had assumed the dress and character of a Nepaulese Ambassador. To this assertion he wished to give the most public denial possible. Now he had heard the fact stated by Mr. Forbes he could understand that Jung Bahadoor's remarks were made in a spirit of opposition to the opening of a British trade between India and Western China.

A conversation having ensued, Mr. Cooper stated, in reply to a question, that he had not visited the oil wells in Szechuen, his route lying fifty miles to the southward. It was only in Lu-ding-chow that he had seen the process of boiling salt by means of petroleum, carried on. There seemed to be no regular trade in the article, it being very light and inflammable, and it was only used on the spot to heat the iron pans in which the salt was evaporated.

Mr. Medhurst said that there were two gentlemen present who, he was sure, could throw much light on the subject of Mr. Cooper's communication. Mr. Wylie had recently paid a visit to the Province of Szechuen, having in fact gone over Mr. Cooper's route as far as Chêng-tu, the capital; while Mr. Hollingworth, who had in fact made the floods of the Yang-tze matter of study, could speak from experience of the probable causes of the sudden inundations to which that river was subject. For himself, during his residence at Hankow, he had come to the conclusion that the general opinion, that they proceeded from the melting of the snow on the lofty mountains surrounding the head waters of the river, was wrong; he was more disposed to attribute them to the heavy rains in the enormous basin of the Tungting lake

Mr. Wylie was sorry to have come to the meeting unprepared to speak. He could however testify to the correctness of Mr. Cooper's description, but he would have liked to have heard more of that gentleman's personal experiences. He had recently gone over his footsteps as far as Chêng-tu In no part of China had he travelled with more ease. He had met with no difficulties, even in the cities and towns, and believed that any one wishing to carry on researches in Szechuen could do so with ease. It should be remembered, however, that his (Mr. Wylie's) journey was of a special character; he was not in a position to collect information likely to be useful to commerce or science, having travelled solely as a missionary; he had therefore not much to say on the subject proposed by Mr. Medhurst. Mr. Medhurst had stated his doubts about the floods coming from the west of Szechuen, he had, however, little doubt from what he had seen in these mountains. The tracks which one day were passable as roads, the next were impassable torrents; at one point on the Han he had seen the river rise no less than six feet in two hours. When such a large amount of water falls in so short a time he thought it was easy to account for the rise in the Yang-tsze; he had, however, not studied the subject. He had seen the salt wells spoken of in Szechuen. They were sunk in soft sandstone to a depth of from 600 to 3,000 feet, the last being the outside limit; into the upper part of the wells, tubes of bamboo were left down to preserve the opening. Two wells were worked together, bamboo buckets and straps being passed over a barrel sometimes 20 feet in diameter, suspended between two tower-like structures. As one descended the other came to the surface. The brine was received into stone troughs, whence it was conveyed by pipes to the boiling house, sometimes situated fives miles off. Here it was evaporated in large iron pans six feet diameter. He did not see the oil wells, but, from what he had heard and seen, he believed that the account given by M. Imbert, sometime a Catholic missionary in the province, was correct. At the salt wells there was sometimes a smell of gas, but very little rock oil. The inhabitants of Szechuen on the whole were in comfortable circumstances; there were no ruined cities, and the people, compared with other portions of China were prosperous, except in two or three of the districts bordering on Hupeh. In the mountains the people were, as is natural, very poor. The district about Chêng-tu

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is not unlike the plain of Shanghai in appearance. He had always found the people well disposed towards foreigners, and thought there was no advantage in assuming Chinese dress, in this opinion Mr Cooper agreed.

Mr. Hollingworth had not anticipated being called on. He had kept at Kiukiang a record of the change in the level of the river, and would take the opportunity of stating that this year the fluctuations had been very unusual. As a general rule, the highest level is reached between June and August; in 1862 it was attained in September; this year the greatest rise occurred on the 26th October. The river had since then fallen, but had risen again, and he heard that on the 16th December it was only 11 feet below the level of the bund. When taken in connection with the bursting of the southern bank of the yellow river above Kai-fung-foo this was a curious circumstance. He could not however learn certainly where the waters which escaped joined the Yangtsze; some accounts stated between Kiukiang and Hankow, some at Wuhu and some at Chinkiang. The fracture occurred on the 17th July about 110 li above Kai-fung; the water rushed thence into the Sha-ho, which it followed to Yingchow. From that it might flow into the Hungtze lake and thence down to Chinkiang, though some accounts said that it flowed along the Sha and Wei-hos and joined the Yangtsze at Wuhu. He at all events had heard at Chinkiang that boats had come down from the country said to be inundated. The commanders of steamers running to Hankow stated that this year the water was clearer and the current of the Yangtsze less than the average.

Mr. Kingsmill pointed out to the meeting the curious configuration of Anhwei and Hupeh provinces, which would readily permit a river bursting its banks to flow by several channels to the Yangtsze. He instanced the frequent mention in the Chinese classics of rivers in connection with the Yangtsze and Yellow rivers, the course of which has since been entirely changed.

Mr. Wylie, in reply to Mr. Cooper, stated that the flood in the Han, of which he had spoken, occurred about the middle of August.

Mr. Cooper gave an interesting description of the suspension bridge at Luding-chain across the Ya-loong-kiang. The Government had in the early portion of the century offered a reward of 30,000 taels to anyone who could construct a bridge across the river at this point. A blacksmith in the neighbourhood made the attempt. He placed thirteen chains across the valley from the hills at the opposite sides, securely anchoring them to the rock; over these he placed a planking forming the roadway. As might be expected the vibration was excessive, he had had to get two coolies to support him, one at each side, when crossing. The length of the bridge he calculated by pacing was 340 yards. The original bridge had remained in good condition for thirty years; now it is falling into decay, like everything else in China. Every year accidents occur from the breaking of the chains, and numbers of lives are lost. In the present disorganised state of the Government no care is taken to renew them properly, and in consequence the bridge is likely soon to fall into utter ruin.

Mr. Elias then gave a short account of his experiences at the Yellow River. He found it navigable for light draft vessels as far as Tsi-nan-foo; about five miles beyond this were shallows. A bridge in ruins here stopped the traffic, but if this were removed it could be rendered navigable for 50 miles further. Beyond this point there was no river properly speaking, but simply a large lagoon. The old bed of the river where they crossed it was 12 feet over the level of the surrounding country, and in it had been worn a new bed for the water still escaping by that channel. The trade up to Tsi-nan-foo was important; along the upper river it was at present small. The people were well disposed

Mr. Knight asked Mr. Wylie some questions relating to the method of boring the salt wells.

Mr. Wylie in reply stated that two years were often occupied in sinking one hole. The holes were bored with an iron tool suspended by ropes from above. Mr. Wylie then asked Mr. Cooper for some information regarding the people called Mantsze.

Mr. Cooper stated that this was a general name for all the tribes west of Szechuen, who were not Chinese. These people were generally semicivilized, cultivating the ground and wearing clothes; the only exception being the Lu-tsze and Lo-lo tribes. The Lu-tsze especially were an inferior race, building no houses and hunting the bear and cheetah. The Lo-los were more civilized; they wore a small garment woven from hemp grown by themselves, and profess the Buddhism of the Yellow Lamas. Other tribes were the Yu-tsos, the Ma-kings, the Si-fung etc. These might rather be called petty peoples than tribes, they cultivate the ground, live in stone houses, and are little inferior to the Chinese. No tribe is specially denominated Mantsze. When he arrived at Bathang he found that the people spoken of at Ta-tsien-loo as Mantsze were really Thibetans.

A conversation ensued, in which Mr. Medhurst, Mr. Wylie and others took part, and the meeting separated.—*(Recorder.)*

"ANCIENT LANDMARK" LODGE.

The members of the "Ancient Landmark" Lodge held a banquet on Monday evening, to which about 30 brethren sat down. The chair was taken at 7 30 P.M. by W. Bro Blanchard, supported by Bro. J. Thorne as Vice. Among the guests were W. Bros. Campbell, Jamieson, Maitland, Gundry, Coghill, Donaldson and Birt. The dinner, provided by M. Michel, was an excellent one though, from the multiplicity of dishes provided, rather prolonged. The first toast was not given till past 10 P.M.; among the principal were "the craft" proposed by the Chairman; the "Grand Lodge of Massachussetts" by the Chairman, responded to by R. W. Bro. I. B. Eames; the "Rulers of our Respective Countries," proposed by the Chairman. Our "Sister Lodges and their representatives present" acknowledged by Bros. Jameison and Coghill; and "the ladies" proposed by Bro. Thorne and acknowledged by Bro. Eckfeldt. The last was given at 11 P.M., when several of the brethren, having no doubt an eye on the morrow's mail, quietly withdrew. A good party, however, we hear, kept up the festivities till a much later hour.

Miscellaneous.

The Paper Hunt advertised for Friday afternoon did not come off, in consequence of the rain which had made the country too heavy and slippery. It stands adjourned, we believe, till New Year's day.

The cause of delay in the arrival from England of the steamer *United Service*, is her having lost her screw propeller in heavy weather on the 28th September, and been obliged to run for Mauritius to ship a new one.

The *Courier* reports a brutal outrage by some men-of-war's men on an old countryman, on the Woosung road. They took his bamboo from him, beat him cruelly and broke his arm. We sincerely trust that every effort will be made to detect and punish the culprits.

Christmas day and New-Year's day are two of the four stereotyped holidays which a newspaper staff enjoys. In accordance with our usual custom, therefore, this office was closed on the 25th and 26th and the *N.-C. Herald* is published to-day instead of Saturday.

Velocipedes seem to be coming into vogue in Yokohama as well as in Shanghai, and to be turned to more practical use. We notice from the *Japan Gazette* that a gentleman lately made a trip to Yeddo in one and returned in safety, having met no annoyance by the way.

We hear that a good party was made up to "follow the leader," Friday afternoon, across the country. To those who do not understand the new sport, we may briefly explain that it is a Foot Paper Hunt, without the paper or the racing—a brisk walk across country, diversified by jumping or climbing wherever opportunity offers.

A match at rackets was played Friday, between Mr. Carter (class A) and Mr. Daly (class B), with the following result:—

Daly	18 (set five)	
Carter		16
Daly	15	
Carter		11
Daly	15	
Carter		6

Mr Daly therefore supplants Mr. Carter in class A.

We are requested to correct an error which occurred in the report of the Lecture on the Rebel occupation of Ningpo in our issue of 20th inst. The Chairman is reported to have said "that Ningpo was the first of the open ports which had fallen into rebel hands" whereas the chairman's remark was to the effect that it was the third of the open ports which the rebels had occupied, the occupation of Amoy and Shanghai in 1853 having fallen under his own personal observation.

ADMINISTRATION OF OATHS TO HEATHEN WITNESSES.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

Writing from his own knowledge and observation about the administration of oaths to heathen witnesses, one of our correspondents says:—"The Indian Act substituted for the multifarious oaths lately administered, the well-known formula employed in English courts, which is utterly incomprehensible to those who come under that category residing within the Queen's dominions in the Malay Peninsula and adjacent islands. On a Chinese witness no oath is binding, unless accompanied by the significant ceremony of cutting a cock's head off; and none affects a Hindu unless taken before his idol. It is, therefore, an utter farce to compel them to repeat a string of words that convey no meaning to their minds. It is most amusing to see an oath administered to a raw Celestial on his first appearance in a witness box. When told by the Chinese interpreter of the court to raise his right hand—the most important part of the ceremony apparently—the poor fellow raises the left. Interpreter says that won't do—to put up the other; accordingly, up goes the right, but he omits to put down the left; and on being told to put that down, he drops both; and the same scene is played over and over again, much to the amusement of the spectators, chiefly Chinese. However, he is encouraged by the interpreter, and occasionally by a compatriot in the crowd, like Sam Weller by his father, until he is persuaded to hold the proper hand up in due form. Now the process becomes more difficult, for do what they will, nothing can make the witness repeat the words of the oath. As often as he is coaxed and urged to do so, he bursts out with particulars he came prepared to relate. And this scene is repeated until the man is bewildered and frightened out of his wits. The audience meanwhile more resembles that of the Haymarket, with Buckstone on the stage, than a staid assembly collected to listen to serious details affecting the life of a fellow-creature perhaps. In despair, the presiding officer hands the witness over to the kind persuasions of some of his countrymen who are accustomed to the courts, and after much palavering he is persuaded to go through what doubtless appears to him a mysterious ordeal. It is not unusual for one party in a cause to say to the court, "The witness is telling lies; I challenge him to cut a cock's head off;" or, 'I dare him to swear in the temple before our god.' And I have heard that in civil causes witnesses have been sent to their respective temples, under charge of officers of the court, to test the validity of the challenge, and when there they have refused to be sworn according to the rites familiar to and binding on them. It is a matter of regret that when the Indian Council went so far it did not go further, and sweep away all oaths for I am convinced, after considerable experience, that they are not required for the truthful, and do not deter the habitual liar, whatever his creed may be. The only thing that restrains a heathen, after he becomes conversant with the procedure of our courts is the punishment that he has seen inflicted on his countrymen for perjury; but for our oath he cares not a fig, and the sooner it is abolished, so far as it is administered to him, the better for the credit of our administration of justice."

TRADE WITH CENTRAL ASIA.

(Indian Daily News.)

Dr. Cayley, on special duty at Ladak, in his second report on the prospects of trade with Central Asia, observes that everything he now sees and hears, and the present busy state of the Lé bazaar, all tend to confirm the impression expressed last year, that the trade is capable of enormous development. The raw products from Central Asia pashm, silk, and khang, and also gold, can be supplied in large quantities, besides manufactured silks, carpets, felts, and stone ornaments much prized in India. In return, the people of Eastern Turkistan take over teas, cotton, and woollen goods, dyed skins and spices. For tea there is considerable demand. Common black tea from Bokhara, (brought from Bombay), which is purchased because no other can be obtained, sells at Rs. 3 per lb., and good green tea is selling at Rs 5, and even higher. The report of every merchant is, that there is hardly any limit to the amount of tea that can be disposed of in Yarkand and the provinces to the east, now that the supply from China is quite cut off. Dr. Cayley relates that one of the merchants lately brought up from Calcutta several bales of fine figured muslins of bright colours. Directly these were exhibited, the Yarkandi offered Rs. 16 the piece (they cost Rs 6 in Calcutta, and Re. 1 carriage), first picking out the most gaudy, which, they said, would be admired for women's dresses. They represent that these muslins will sell in Yarkand at Rs. 25 the piece. The unsettled relations between Bokhara and Russia, and the oppressive duties charged in Russian territories, are diverting trade, and the chief merchants who formerly trafficked with Bokhara, are apparently seeking a new opening on the Yarkand side, several proceeding on to Palampore and the Punjab to satisfy themselves whether the route is favourable. If they find that tea in sufficient quantity and suitable quality can be procured in India, and that they meet with protection on the Jemna, there is no doubt much of the trade in the direction of Bokhara will turn towards Ladak and the Punjab. Russian merchants are fully aware of the value of the Yarkand market for their wares, and, if encouraged, there is every hope of commercial rivalry between the English and Russian dealers which could hardly fail to prove beneficial to both. British merchants, however, with the productions of England and India, may always maintain the advantage as even now British goods in the Central Asian bazaars obtain far higher prices than Russian; and at the same time can be imported cheaper, the cost of carriage being less, in spite of the Himalayas. The enormous prices the Yarkandis offer for articles of pure luxury, the extravagant sums they demand for any good horse or pony, the substantial well-to-do appearance, both in person and dress, not only of the merchants but of their servants and followers, and people of all classes indicate a far greater degree of wealth and prosperity, and consequently capacity for trade, than is generally observed among eastern nations, and contrasts remarkably with the inexpensive tastes and habits and meagre appearance of the people of Hindoostan. It is observed that the present state of affairs may be changed in a day by the absorption of Yarkand by aggressive Russia, and the merchants openly talk of this contingency. Yarkand is certainly the next stage in her eastern progress and is included in the map which, Russia says, geography has designed for her in Central Asia; but with every onward step from her Caucasian base her power grows weaker, until, at the remoteness of Yarkand, if absorption does take place, she may exercise a military influence, but would scarcely succeed in denationalizing the country. Trade, under such circumstances, encouraged by a rival both politically and commercially formidable, is not likely to retreat before solitary Russian outposts.

CHINESE POOR.

(S. C. & C. Gazette.)

The poverty which philosophers commend and poets sing is something very different from the practical and prosaic wretchedness that assaults our eyes and our sympathies in every street through which we pass. The approach of winter, so eagerly welcomed by those whom competence has placed beyond the reach of hunger and cold is anticipated with horror by the poor. We picture winter half affectionately as a ruddy senior, with beard powdered indeed by driving snow, but with his frosted head crowned with Christmas holly. In fancy, we storm his hand with a mighty bowl typical of hospitality and good cheer, and we love to picture little children dancing around him in blissful anticipation of the gifts he brings. Winter to us means bright fires, drawn curtains, down beds and closed doors. The hearth deserted for many months is again made the domestic altar, and glows in honour of the re-instated Penates. But there are multitudes of homeless ones for whom winter draws social ties no closer, and houseless ones whose only roof unless charity provide some other, is the cold and pitiless sky There is a curious passage in the Confucian Analects which states that when the Master saw any unfortunate person approaching him he would pass him by hastily. Now this is just what we want our readers not to do. "Admirable indeed," said Confucius, "was the virtue of Hwuy! with a single bamboo dish of rice, a single gourd dish of drink and living in his mean narrow lane, while others could not have endured the distress, he did not allow his joy to be affected by it. Admirable, indeed, was the virtue of Hwuy." But we have in our midst many who have neither Hwuy's humble fare nor his philosophy to support misfortune. On their behalf we would awaken sympathy, and call upon the good Samaritans of the settlements to spare from their abundance somewhat to assuage the miseries of their luckless fellow creatures. For indeed poverty is the variable attendant of wealth. The goods of life are so unevenly distributed that what one enjoys would seem to be snatched from another. The blind goddess is seldom impartial in her favours, for industry and energy which in some cases are crowned with success are in others their own and only reward. We cannot enquire into the histories of those who claim our aid. Perhaps if we did we should discover how much vice and imprudence have had to do with the fate which has overtaken them. Yet it would be unjust to judge all by the circumstances which have led to the misery of some, and in charity we must assume that to unprovoked ill fortune is due the calamities which in themselves ought to be a sufficient claim on our aid.

It seems unworthy of western humanity to recommend as some have done that the beggars of our streets should simply be driven from within the foreign limits, as if we could abolish poverty by hiding it. The Chinese authorities have provided a shed wherein beggars may find shelter for the night, and where they are provided with a bowl of rice congee. This is a step in the right direction, but we have only to glance at the attenuated forms of many of the native poor, in order to satisfy ourselves of the impossibility of their dragging their limbs at night to the south gate. It is in the settlements or in their immediate neighbourhood that the wealthiest Chinese reside, and upon these latter as they pass along the streets it is by custom almost incumbent to make a donation to each beggar's basket. Of course foreigners are not expected to carry *cash* in their pockets for distribution but their aid should come in a more useful though less direct way. The missionaries whose daily vocation calls them into scenes of misery would, we doubt not, gladly become the

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almoners of foreign charity, and their suggestion as to the best mode of providing relief in the forms both of shelter and food would certainly be useful and practical. So far we think the duty of the foreign community is clear, but this once done we would positively forbid the presence of beggars in the streets. They are not content to beg for money and to base their claim upon their miserable appearance and insufficient clothing. Most of them possess noisome sores which they exhibit to the passers by, and many suffer from hideous deformities, too often intentionally produced. These horrible spectacles are in the broadest sense nuisances, but there are other and special reasons why they should be abolished. There are at present certain beggars in the English settlement who vanish with marvellous celerity on the approach of a policeman, but whose appearance is sufficient to appal a nervous woman, and make even the sterner sex qualmish. We do not advocate any undue severity even in these outrageous cases, but it is clearly the duty of the police to make such people go to the place where their ailments will be skilfully and gratuitously treated, and failing their willingness to go, to drive them out of the settlement. For such there is a place of refuge, and if they do not avail of it, the reason must be a discreditable one. Were there a home provided for the destitute who do not suffer from bodily ailments we should then at once discountenance their presence also in the streets. There can be no doubt that they are highly objectionable, but when the alternative lies between begging and starving, who can blame them for begging? At the approach then of the cheerful Christmas season, when everything conspires to remind us of the advantages which we possess, there can be no more suitable modes of preparing to celebrate our festivities than by providing for those to whom not only luxuries but necessaries are denied. We shall enjoy our cakes and ale all the more if we know that others whose wants are more easily supplied are thankfully filling their empty stomachs and enjoying the unwonted shelter of an impervious roof.

THE PARSEES IN INDIA.

(The Friend of India.)

Among the many races which flourish under the shadow of our rule in India, none has endeavoured to identify itself more closely with our civilization than the followers of Zoroaster, and none has as yet derived so many of those benefits which civilization bestows. It is only when we compare the history and above all the beliefs of the Parsee and the Hindoo, that we can estimate the wide difference between them. No people lived more completely in the past of a glorious race than did the Parsees, until the quickening rays of European knowledge fell upon them. And yet how little have they done for the elucidation of their own history, during the long cycle of years which is only represented by the mythical names in the Shahnameh; or what light have they thrown upon the historic period from Cyrus the Great to the overthrow of the Medes and Persians by the victorious Macedonian at Arbela? For whatever knowledge the world has of the "high-piping Pehlevi" it is indebted to European scholars; and even the discoveries of archæologists among the magnificent remains of the ancient dynasties of Persia, seem to have excited but little interest among the descendants of those who laid their foundations. Beyond illustrating his religion which, in fact, unlike many faiths, embodies little of the past history of those who moulded it to its present form, the Parsee would only draw from his history some trite illustration of the vicissitudes of fortune and the mutability of human affairs—

"They say the lion and the lizard keep
The courts where Jamshid gloried and drank deep,
And Bahram, that great hunter, the Wild Ass
Stamps o'er his head, but cannot break his sleep."

That a race which sent an army of five millions across the Hellespont to the conquest of Europe should at the present moment be represented by less than a hundred and fifty thousand individuals, is itself a fact deserving the attention alike of the historian and the political economist. From the days of the Egyptian bondage most races which have undergone a career of religious or political persecution, have flourished and increased in numbers, but the Parsees who have had their share of persecution form a notable exception. Much of this may be explained by the forcible conversion of many of the Persians by the Mahomedan conquerors and the absorption of the followers of Zoroaster in the faith of Islam. Of those who remained steadfast in their belief, many perished by the sword in the persecutions that followed the battle of Nahavand, while the survivors divided their forces. One party sought shelter among the inaccessible mountains of Syria, the other, after many hardships by sea and land, deposited their sacred fire upon the plains of Guzerat. The Western branch, exposed to the proselytizing influence of the Mussulmans, and being comparatively a small community, became assimilated to their neighbours though still retaining marks of their Persian origin.

The history of the Parsees in India yet remains to be told. Among the many writers who, in English as well as the vernacular tongues, represent the views of the Parsee community, no one has yet produced a satisfactory account of the Indian branch. Soradjee Rustamjee Bunshah's "Parsee Calendar" furnishes us with a list of very nearly all the existing members of the race that were once masters of Asia, as well as much valuable information regarding their social condition. The rich prizes which the commerce of Western India afforded were despised by the warlike Mahratta and were not to be attained by the ignorant Bhattia, or Hindoo of low caste, whose best exertions were paralysed by the oppression of a tyrannical government and by the exactions of a grasping priesthood. Free from the trammels of caste and ambitious only to obtain wealth, the Parsee engaged in every calling in which there was a prospect of increasing his means, and explored every country in the East where gain was to be made by trade. With the exception of the Jews no orientals have ever shown the same cosmopolitan tendencies; and the Parsees, being without a common focus for their national and religious aspirations, have proved that they are better adapted to become citizens of the world, than the people whose eyes turn from every land towards Jerusalem and who still dream of the establishment of a national monarchy on its ancient seats. To Parsee intelligence and industry the development of the commerce of Western India must be ascribed, although it was left to us to give it a definite direction towards the west. In London, Calcutta, Hongkong and the other Treaty Ports and even in Yokohama, we find Parsee houses doing a thriving business. Some of the firms were until quite recently regarded as eastern Rothschilds. The Bombay mania, however, proved too much for those ordinarily clear-headed merchants and with a few exceptions the whole Parsee mercantile community followed the Hindoo Premchund Roychund, as the rats swarmed after the Pied Piper of Hamelin, to their destruction in Back Bay and other seas of speculation. Whatever commercial honour and credit the Parsees had acquired during centuries of cautious and upright dealing, they now, we are told, regard as forfeited by their conduct in the late mania.

Under native rule the Parsee seems to have eschewed politics and to have passively accepted every change of Government. He was of a nation of traders and had entirely lost all that public spirit which must have animated the people who founded such a magnificent structure as the Medo-Persian empire. Indian history affords us no examples of the Parsees exercising any political influence, but they seem to have been allowed to possess their wealth in safety on the same terms as the other trading communities. English education and the influx of western ideas have aroused the latent energies of the race, or more likely created new ones, and the Parsee now aspires to influence public opinion and legislate not only for himself but for the other subjects of our Indian Empire. English and Vernacular newspapers, in Bombay and in Guzerat and the Deccan, represent the particular views of the class and strive to advance their newly discovered interests. Even one of the two daily papers of Bombay has always been more or less under Parsee influence. The Bombay Association, and institution professing to advance the interests of the natives of that Presidency, is presided over by a Parsee merchant, while the lists of the cognate East-India Association show many names belonging to the same class. Of all Oriental races the Parsee community has produced the only man who, by his public spirit and large hearted philanthropy, has been thought worthy to bear an English title, the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy. Lately, loud complaints were preferred by the representatives of the 49,201 Parsees of the Bombay Presidency that their interests should have been overlooked in the appointment of members of the Legislative Council. Another prominent feature in the Parsee revival is the abandonment of commerce for other professions. The native press has attracted many of the best educated Parsees in the Bombay Presidency, and dating from 1851 the Parsees are now able to boast of a small galaxy of national authors. The attractions which the Bar offers have not been ignored. In spite of theological and other barriers a Parsee has even made his way into the class and graduation lists of exclusive Oxford, and an annually increasing number of Parsees pass through the curriculum of the London and Bombay Universities. Female education is being extended; and the decrease of infant marriages, and the check which the Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act has given to polygamy, must soon materially alter their social condition.

Zoroastrianism is being fast sapped by Western thought, although the progress of Christianity among its followers has not been very marked as yet. In the attempt to revive the study of the sacred books of Zoroaster, we see the same spasmodic reaction which Paganism is making in the Hindoo world. In both cases the result must be the same, though it may be effected under less revolutionary circumstances among the Parsees. The creed of the Hindoo is associated with his nationality which is its chief basis, while the Parsee disclaims having any nationality and takes pride in assimilating himself to the natives of the country in which he sojourns. The faith of the Parsees owes more of its strength to the long years during which they were condemned to witness the practice of a grovelling superstition, which they could not fail to despise in comparison with their own belief, than to any inherent adaptability which the tenets of Zoroaster possess for them. The brief time during which they have been in contact with Christians, and the minute degree in which the influence of Christianity has yet been able to reach them, give no grounds for despondency regarding the future of the race however much that future may be delayed, like the destiny of the Jews who resemble them, by a hard and sensuous materialism.

SHIPPING.

"Merse" from London, left Gravesend July 29th, the Downs July 30th, took departure from Start point on 2nd Aug. Crossed the equator Sept. 6th, and sighted Tresta de Cunha on 25th, there encountered light baffling winds for a few days, reached the meridian of the Cape Oct. 4th in Lat. 42 S. and had five days calms, and afterwards very unsteady winds; ran the easting down in about 44 S. experienced all the while very bad weather, especially in 44·33 Lat. and 59 E. Long. where it blew a complete hurricane, commencing at N.E. and ending at west; from which latter point the squalls came heaviest, attended with thick hail. The sea was running very high and confused, causing the ship to labour heavily and take in large quantities of water, which stoved in the cabin doors and flooded the ship fore and aft. Arrived at Anjer on 3rd Nov., watered and left on 5th. While in the Straits passed the "Maitland" and "Resolute." From Anjer experienced calms and light airs to the North end of Luzon; on the 3rd and 4th Dec. was dodging under the lee of Formosa, blowing heavy from N.E. Barque "Alecia Anne" in company bound hither from Swatow. Sighted the Saddles 16th Dec., took pilot the next day, and arrived in Shanghai on 21st.

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31de 3 Shanghai, 10th July, 1868.

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WORKS—Cubitt-town, E.

o-a-f 11de 22 December 12th, 1868.

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31de-68 1526 December 24th, 1867.

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Shanghai Tea, Silk, Cotton and Opium Returns for Season Commencing June 1, 1868.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Souchong.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
...s per last Report			386,568.05	6,248.95	..	392,817.00	8,001.53	207.24	13,274.40	3,463.04	735.58	6,281.12	19,636.11	51,599.42
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total....	386,568.05	6,248.95	..	392,817.00	8,001.53	207.24	13,274.40	3,463.04	735.58	6,281.12	19,636.11	51,599.42

TO UNITED STATES.

...hip.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Sorts.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
...ast Report			594.83	315.61	..	910.44	3,814.84	42,305.14	7,509.24	179.99	4,035.87	8,882.95	14,075.82	80,803.86
	Dec. 21	New York	1.25	..	..	1.25	..	11.84	5.74	..	0.78	2.12	23.32	43.80
	" 23	New York	..	..	..	..	559.25	3,986.06	774.53	..	251.99	1,165.35	1,418.55	8,156.22
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total....	596.08	315.61	..	911.69	4,374.09	46,303.04	8,289.51	179.99	4,288.64	10,050.92	15,517.19	89,008.88

TO HONGKONG AND COAST PORTS.

...	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Brick.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
...t Report			9,832.81	..	28,541.51	38,374.32	880.13	20.59	1,881.69	1,434.03	..	..	395.06	4,611.50
	Dec. 21	Hongkong	..	..	..	..	17.16	..	71.93	..	..	..	..	89.09
	" 23	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total....	9,832.81	..	28,541.51	38,374.32	897.29	20.59	1,953.62	1,434.03	..	..	395.06	4,700.59

SILK

	To Great Britain.	To Marseilles.	To America.	To Hongkong & Coast Ports.	Total China.	Japan Transhipped.	Grand Total.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Total as per last Report	31945	8615	1138	358	42056	10717	52773
Subsequent shipments	..	..	62	..	62	..	62
Total....	31945	8615	1200	358	42118	10717	52835

COTTON.

Ship.	Cleared.	Hongkong.			Coast Ports.			Japan.			Total.
		Export	Re-export.	Tran-shipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Tran-shipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Tran-shipped.	Piculs.
Total as per last Report		9,502.70	..	..	109,764.09	..	..	35,453.55	..	..	154,521.24
Yesso	Dec. 21	120.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120.00
Fusi-Yama	" 21	..	..	..	..	..	..	429.00	..	..	429.00
Moyuno	" 22	..	..	..	2,812.88	..	..	..	..	..	2,812.88
China	" 22	..	..	..	738.00	..	..	..	..	..	738.00
Titania	" 23	120.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120.00
Tunein	" 23	..	..	..	886.00	..	..	..	..	..	886.00
Misaa	" 23	..	..	..	21.00	..	..	..	..	..	21.00
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		9,542.70	..	..	113,723.47	..	..	35,882.55	..	..	159,148.72

OPIUM

OPIUM RETURN FOR THE WEEK ENDING 19th DECEMBER, 1868.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa.		Patna.		Benares.		Persian.	
	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weights.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	70	70.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imported direct to the shore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	70	70.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	25½	26.50	107	128.40	32	38.40	..	..

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang.		Kiukiang.		Hankow.		Chefoo.		Tientsin.		Newchwang.		Ningpo.		Taku.		Total.	
	Chts.	Wght	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.
Malwa	104	104.00	25	25.00	33	33.00	69	69.00	..	..	..	..	87	87.00	..	..	318	318.00
Patna	2	2.40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1.20	..	..	3	3.60
Benares	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	106	106.40	25	25.00	33	33.00	69	69.00	..	..	..	..	88	88.20	..	..	321	321.60

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SHANGHAI, DECEMBER 28, 1868.

IMPORTS—SUNDRIES.

On the 22nd we recorded the arrival of the mail of the 23rd October and the receipt of telegrams to 24th November. The mail of the 6th November arrived per *Ottawa* on the evening of the 24th, bringing telegrams to 25th November, and unfavourable accounts for both Tea and Silk. We have only a dull business to note. Christmas holidays for Europeans and Americans, the approach of the Chinese annual settlements, the reported difficulties of one of the largest Chinese operators, the closed Northern trade, large stocks of goods, continue to render the coming two months the least interesting to commercial men, and we shall have for several successive issues to repeat the wail of China New Year holidays. The arrivals comprise the *United Service* s.s. on the 25th; *J. H. Schwenson* from Rotterdam, *Carnarvonshire* and *Sarah Nicholson* from London, on the 26th. The departures are—the *J. M. Joshua* on the 26th, and the *Elmstone* on the 27th, for London, with teas, silk and sundries.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—Without change.

SUGAR.—Canton and Formosa—Brown quoted 1 mace higher, other qualities selling at quotations.

METALS.—Nail Rod Iron.—No transactions have taken place from first hands since our last issue. Further arrivals are reported to-day, which will tend still further to lower prices.

Lead.—Sales of outside brands at Tls. 5.9.0. Stocks added to by arrivals of the *Sarah Nicholson*, *Merse* and *Carnarvonshire*.

QUOTATIONS, DUTY PAID, IN SHANGHAI SYCEE.

Tls. 76.40 equal Mex. $ 100.

Item		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
Grey Shirtings—				
7 lbs.	Ꝑ pc.	1.9.7	to	2.0.0
8.4 to 8.6 lbs.	,,	2.1.1	,,	2.1.2
9 to 9.12 lbs.	,,	2.7.0	,,	3.0.0
White Shirtings—				
56 Reed	,,	1.9.0	,,	1.9.5
60 ,,	,,	2.0.5	,,	2.1.0
64 ,,	,,	2.1.5	,,	2.2.5
66 ,,	,,	2.2.5	,,	2.3.0
72 ,,	,,	2.5.5	,,	2.6.0
80 a 84 Reed	,,	2.8.0	,,	3.0.0
T-Cloths—				
6 lbs.	,,	1.3.0	,,	1.4.5
7 lbs.	,,	1.6.5	,,	1.8.0
8 to 8 4 lbs.	,,	2.0.0	,,	2.4.0
American Drills, 40 yds.	,,	4.4.0	,,	4.5.0
American Jeans, 30 yds.	,,	3.9.0	,,	3.9.5
American Sheetings, 40 yds.	,,	3.9.5	,,	4.1.5
English Drills, 40 yds.	Ꝑ pc.	4.0.0	to	4.3.5
Dutch Drills 40 yds.	,,	3.8.0	,,	4.3.0
Handkerchiefs, Blue	Ꝑ doz.	0.6.2	,,	0.6.5
Brown	,,	0.5.0	,,	......
White Figured Shirtings	Ꝑ pc.	2.1.0	to	2.1.5
Dyed,	,,	2.4.0	,,	2.5.0
Brocades—				
White, 40 yds.	,,	2.1.5	,,	2.2.0
Dyed,	,,	2.7.0	,,	2.9.0
Damasks, Dyed, 40 yds.	,,	4.0.0	,,	4.5.0
Gentian Shirtings	,,	3.0.0	,,	3.1.0
Chintz—				
Assorted,	Ꝑ pc.	1.5.0	to	1.7.5
Blue	,,	1.4.5	,,	1.5.0
Brown	,,	1.9.0	,,	......
Scarlet	,,	1.9.0	,,	......
Turkey Reds, 24 yds.	,,	2.2.5	,,	2.4.0
Velvets—				
Black, 22 in.	Ꝑ yd.	1.9½	to	0.2.1
Blue, 22 in.	,,	0.2.0	,,	......
Velveteens—				
Black, 18 in.	,,	0.1.7½	,,	0.1.8½
26 in.	,,	0.2.6½	,,	0.2.7
Dimities, 12 yds. 37 in.	Ꝑ pc.	1.9.5	,,	......
Muslins, 12 yds. 42 in.	,,	1.6.0	,,	......
Camlets, English—				
S, 56 yds.	Ꝑ p.	......	,,	......
S S	,,	11.7.5	,,	12.2.5
S S S	,,	......	,,	......
Spanish Stripes,	Ꝑ yd.	0.5.8	,,	0.8.0
Medium Broad and Habit Cloth	,,	1.0.0	,,	1.6.0
Long Ells—				
Scarlet, 24 yds. H H	Ꝑ pc.	6.2.0	,,	......
,, C P H	,,	6.2.0	,,	......
Assorted, H H	,,	6.5.0	,,	......
,, C P H	,,	6.5.0	,,	......
Lastings, 30 yds.	,,	11.0.0	,,	......
Crape Lastings, 30 yds.	,,	4.8.0	,,	5.0.0
Crape Lustres	,,	3.5.0	,,	4.0.0
Orleans—				
Figured, 30 yds.	Ꝑ pc.	3.4.0	,,	3.8.0
Plain, 30 yds.	,,	3.0.0	,,	4.0.0

Item		T.m.c.		T.m.c.	
Iron—					
Nail Rod small size	Ꝑ pl.	1.9.0	to	1.9.5	
Fair to good assorted	,,	2.1.0	,,	2.4.0	
Hoop	,,	1.8.0	,,	2.0.0	
Flat and Round	,,	2.4.0	,,	2.4.5	
Lead	Ꝑ pl.	5.8.0	,,	6.0.0	
Tin Plates	Ꝑ box	4.3.0	,,	4.8.0	
Steel	Ꝑ tub	3.5.0	,,	3.6.0	
Flints	Ꝑ pl.	1.0.5	,,	......	
Window Glass	Ꝑ box	3.0.0	,,	3.6.0	
Pepper—					
Black	Ꝑ pl.	5.6.0	,,	5.9.0	
White	,,	8.0.0	,,	9.0.0	
Betel Nut—					
Cochin China	,,	3.0.0	,,	3.3.0	
Singapore	,,	2.4.0	,,	2.6.0	
Rattans—					
Straits, common	,,	2.0.0	,,	2.4.0	
Banjermassing	,,	4.2.0	,,	5.0.0	
Sapan Wood—					
3 pieces weighing 1 picul	Ꝑ pl.	1.8.0	to	1.9.0	
6 a 7 ,, ,,	,,	1.4.0	,,	1.7.0	
Sandal Wood—					
South Sea Island	,,	3.7.0	,,	3.7.5	
Malabar	,,	10.8.0	,,	12.0.0	
Mangrove Bark—					
Singapore and Penang	,,	1.0.0	,,	1.4.0	
Siam	,,	......	,,	......	
Tin—					
Straits	Ꝑ pl.	17.0.0	to	19.0.0	
Malacca	,,	20.0.0	,,	22.5.0	
Rice—					
Arracan and Rangoon	Ꝑ pl.	......	,,	......	Nominal.
Siam, Cargo	,,	1.0.0	,,	1.2.0	
good to finest white	,,	......	,,	......	
Saigon	,,	......	,,	......	
Bengal, com. to middling	,,	1.20	,,	......	
good to fine	,,	1.50	,,	......	
Chinese	,,	1.2.0	,,	1.6.0	
Japan	,,	1.3.0	,,	......	
Sugar—					
Black, Swatow and Amoy	p. pl.	2.1.0	,,	2.5.0	
Formosa	,,	2.1.0	,,	2.6.0	
Brown, Hainan	,,	3.1.0	,,	3.3.0	
Formosa & Amoy	,,	3.2.0	,,	3.4.5	
Swatow	,,	3.0.0	,,	3.1.0	
Canton	,,	2.5.0	,,	3.8.5	
Manila	,,	2.4.0	,,	3.5.0	
White, common to fair	,,	4.2.0	,,	4.6.0	
medium	,,	5.0.0	,,	5.3.0	
fine to finest	,,	5.8.0	,,	6.1.0	
Coals—Cargo quotations afloat.					
Cardiff	Ꝑ ton	11.0.0	,,	11.2.5	
North Wales	,,	10.0.0	,,	......	
English	,,	10.0.0	,,	......	
Anthracite	,,	11.7.5	,,	......	
Australian—Northern	,,	......	,,	......	
Do —Southern	,,	8.5.0	,,	8.7.5	
Japan	,,	6.0.0	,,	......	
Formosa	,,	6.5.0	,,	......	
Russian	,,	None.			

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

There has been no business whatever since the departure of the mail, the whole week having been absorbed by the holidays.

On London	Bank Bills, sight,	......	per Tael.
	Bank Bills, 6 months' sight,	5s. 10d. a 5s. 10½d.	per Tael.
	Credits, ,, ,,	5s. 11d. a 5s. 11¼d.	per Tael.
	Documentary and other Bills, 6 months' sight,	5s. 11½d.	per Tael.
On Paris	Credits, 6 months' sight Bank,	fcs. 7.35.	per Tael.
	Documentary, 6 months' sight,	fcs. 7.45.	per Tael.
On Calcutta	Bank Bills, 3 days' sight,	Rs. 300.	
On Bombay	,, ,, ,,	Rs. 299½.	
On Hongkong	Bank Bills, 3 days' sight,	25¼ per cent discount.	
,,	Private, 15 days' sight,	26 ,,	

Bullion:—

Gold Bars.—Pekin, 98 touch, Tls. 172.50 per 10 Taels Shanghai weight.
Bar Silver.—111.7 Shanghai Taels, per 100 Taels Canton weight.
Mexican Dollars.—76.40.
Carolus Dollars.—79.40.
Copper Cash.—1,470 per Tael.

EXPORTS.

TEA.—Black.—The only transaction to report since last report is the purchase of a chop of Dust Tea at Tls. 8, showing a decline of 3/4ths of a Tael on the last operation. The stock is very small and consists, to a large extent, of Dust.

Green has been also quiet, and settlements do not exceed 5,500 ½-chests of all kinds. For parcels of Moyune possessing pretensions to quality, former rates are well maintained, but in medium and low grades there is evidence of weakness and a desire to sell. We may look for a decline on these latter descriptions, while of five chops there are few if any now left. The stock shows no important alteration, and we can repeat the figures given in our last.

SILK.—The intervention of the Christmas holidays has entirely put a stop to all business, and no transactions are reported since the departure of the French mail on the 24th instant. Prices and Unsold Stock consequently remain unchanged.

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH,

EUSTON ROAD, LONDON.

Forty Years' Use of these Medicines

(Morison's Vegetable Universal Medicines)

By the public has proved their ef... and virtues, and the truth of Mr. ...son's system as to the cure of ... Being composed only of vegetab... or medicinal herbs, they are ... to the most tender age or weak ... under every stage of suffering ... pleasant in their operation; ... certain in searching out the ... complaint. Besides cleansi... highway of the body—the bo... act copiously on the kidney ... and the skin. A sense of r... whole system, is felt very shortly after they have been taken.—the blood ... evenly, the heart beats more regularly, and sleep is given to those long de... The medicines consist of three sorts. No. 1 Morison's Pills; No 2 Morison' ... boxes at 7½d., 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.; family packets, 11s. each; also th... Aperient Powders, 1s. 1½d. per box.

MORISON'S UNIVERSAL OINTMENT

s recommended as the best external application in all cases of Wound ... Eruptions, &c. In Pots at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.

The above Vegetable Universal Medicines are sold by the Hygeian Agen... Medicine Vendors.

Agents in Shanghai,—Messrs. Llewellyn & Co.,—*Medical Ha...*

31de-68 1527 December 24

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies' Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates

DINNEFORD & Co.,

Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

Agents in Shanghai Messrs. Watson, Cleave & Co.

N.B. Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNIESA.

31de-68 1529 December 24th, 1867.

EAU DE COLOGNE.

Johann Maria Farina.

Opposite the Julich's Place,

Cologne (Prussia.)

Purveyor to Th. Th. M. M. the Queen of England, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, etc., etc.

Prize Medal—London, 1851, 1862.

Paris, 1867. Oporto, 1865.

The genuine Eau de Cologne invented by my ancestor, in the year 1709, has for a long number of years been patronised by the Royalty, Nobility and Gentry of England and all other Nations; the success and the reputation which it has acquired by its constant excellent quality, have rendered it a great favourite with the general public.

The numerous imitations of my only genuine Eau de Cologne, which are offered generally in an exterior appearance similar to mine, induce me to bring it to the notice of the public, that all bottles containing my genuine Eau de Cologne have affixed to them my trade mark, being a white label, and bearing in black the signature and seal of my firm, which is

Johann Maria Farina, gegenüber dem Jülich's Platz.

(Opposite the Jülich's Place.)

My genuine Eau de Cologne may be had of all the principal perfumers and druggists in England, or by applying direct to my undermentioned address in Cologne (Prussia), and I caution against selling imitations of my label and trade mark, both being protected by the High Courts of England and Germany,

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,

(opposite the Jülich's Place.

Cologne, 1868.

Be careful to direct your letters exactly to J. M. F., opposite the Jülich's Place, Cologne (Prussia.)

17ma o-a-f-n 12 Sept. 10th., 1868.

LIST OF SILK SHIPPERS.

From 1st June to 23rd Dec., 1868.

	S'ton & M'files.
Adamson, W. R., and Co.	—
Ashton and Co.	15
Barnett and Co.	2,164
Birley, Worthington and Co.	704
Bland, J.,	774
Blum Bros.	33
Borneo Co.	848
Borntraeger and Co.	352
Bourjau, Hubener and Co.	691
Bovet, Brothers and Co.	400
Bower, Hanbury, and Co.	1,791
Bradwell, Bloor and Co.	126
Brand, Monro and Co.	2,584
Buissonet, E.,	42
Carter and Co.	1,000
Chapman, King and Co.	438
Coutts and Co.	123
Cumine and Co.	585
Dow and Co.	154
Fogg and Co.	7
Gamwell, F. R.	337
Gibb, Livingston and Co.	1 157
Gilman and Co.	1,637
Glover and Co.	94
Gutschow and Co.	195
Heard, Augustine, and Co.	441
Helbling and Co.	508
Hogg, Brothers,	733
Holliday, Wise and Co.	30
Hughes and Co.	13
Jardine, Matheson and Co.	1,269
Jarvie, John, and Co.	1,081
Krayer, A.	26
Meynard and Co.	69
Milsom and Tod,	1,026
Nachtrieb, A., and Co.	197
Overweg and Co.	537
Olyphant and Co.	2
Petrocochino and Co.	421
Pustau, Wm. and Co.	1,012
Primrose and Co.	620
Reid and Co.	128
Reiss and Co.	25
Russell and Co.	2,106
Sassoon, David, Sons and Co.	1,501
Scheibler Matthai and Co.	473
Shaw, Brothers and Co.	1,018
Siemssen and Co.	1,115
Skeggs and Co.	1,905
Smith Jo. M.	12
Textor and Co.	937
Thorne, Brothers and Co.	260
Turner and Co.	397
Ulysse, Pila and Co.	326
Westall, Brand and Co.	116
Wilkinson, Alfred and Co.	984
White, F. G.	89
Winch J. H.	5
Trautmann and Co.	5
Miscellaneous	308
Total Bales	36,006

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SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Dec. 22	Qhua Hsing	H.I.C.M.s.	.....	Vassals				
... 23	Serpent	Br baq	258	Cornwell	Nagasaki	Dec. 14	General	Glover and Co
... 23	Formosa	Br str	700	Hockin	Foochow	... —	do	P. & O. Co
... 23	Georges & Mathilda	Fr baq	309	Flotard	Swatow	Nov. 2	do	J. S. Baron
... 23	Hang-chow	Am str	955	Andrews	Hankow	Dec. 20	Sundries	Russell and Co
... 23	Imperatrice	Fr str		Macaire	Yokohama	... 19	Mails, etc.	Messageries Imperiales
... 23	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	... 12	General	Russell and Co
... 24	Island Queen	Br str	130	Shaw	Tientsin	... —	do	Trautmann and Co
... 24	Ottawa	Br str	814	Eyre	Hongkong	... 20	Mails, etc.	P. & O. Co
... 25	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	... 24	Sundries	Russell and Co
... 25	Johann Anton	N-Ge.sch	136	Mullantsoft	Hamburg	July 9	General	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 25	Bob Tail Nag	Br sch	170	Will	Nagasaki	Dec. 19	do	
... 25	Norfolk	Br baq	246	Barry	Nagasaki	... 18	do	Glover and Co
... 25	United Service	Br str	600		Hongkong	... 20	do	W. R. Adamson and Co
... 25	Osaka	Br str	417	Burdis	Nagasaki	... —	do	T. Kroes and Co
... 25	Plymouth Rock	Am str	768	Harmon	Hankow	... —	Sundries	Russell and Co
... 26	Rona	Br str	784	Hutchison	Hankow	... —	do	Glover and Co
... 26	J. H. Schwensen	Norw baq	180	Voigt	Rotterdam	July 3	General	Master
... 26	Carnarvonshire	Br baq	388	Daimes	London	April 9	do	Chapman, King and Co
... 26	Newcastle	Br baq	488	Blanch	Foochow	Dec. 15	Poles	Master
... 26	Sarah Nicholson				London	July 26		
... 27	Chihli	Am str	772	Loring	Tientsin	Dec. —	General	Russell and Co
... 27	Coila	Br str	435	Grange	Foochow	... —	do	Trautmann and Co
... 27	Whufoo Pau	Chi str	180	George	Nanking	... —		Chinese Government
... 27	Fusi-Yama	Am str	1113	Hardie	Hankow	... —	Sundries	Russell and Co

DEPARTURES.

FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Dispatched by.
Dec. 22	China	N-Ge.sch	252	Schmidt	Amoy	Cotton, etc.	Master
... 22	Glenaros	Br sh	679	Roberts	Foochow	Ballast	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 22	Orissa	Br str	240	Mines	Nagasaki	General	T. Kroes and Co
... 23	Ganges	Br str	784	Cates	Hongkong	Silk, etc.	P. & O. Co
... 23	Moyune	Am str	709	Johnson	Hankow & Ports	General	Russell and Co
... 23	Miaca	Br str	306	Shaw	Foochow	do	Borntraeger and Co
... 23	Pitana	Tahi str	805	Hamlin	H'kong & Canton	do	Augustine Heard and Co
... 23	Galveston	Am baq	622	Briard	Ningpo & S'pore	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 23	Gertrude	Br sh	665	Dewar	Canton	Coals	J. S. Baron
... 23	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 23	Corypheus	Br baq	295	Ross	Foochow	Ballast	Frazar and Co
... 24	Pan-sin	Br str	610	Howlett	Hankow & Ports	General	Glover and Co
... 24	Ettrick	Br baq	310	Lamont	Foochow	Wheat	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 24	Gabalva	Br baq	419		Keelung	Ballast	F. R. Gamwell
... 25	Imperatrice	Fr str		Macaire	Hongkong	Silk, etc.	Messageries Imperiales
... 25	Fire Queen	Am str	1123	Gray	Hankow & Ports	General	Russell and Co
... 25	Ocean Empress	Br sh	1067	McDonald	Foochow	Ballast	Russell and Co
... 25	Bertha	Br str	235	Mooney	Foochow	General	Borntraeger and Co
... 25	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo		Russell and Co
... 26	Norma	Br str	1001	Bernard	Yokohama	General	P. & O. Co
... 26	J. M. Joshua	Br sh	1147	Hodgson	London	Tea, etc.	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 26	Qua-sing	H.I.C.M.s.	.....	Vassals	Cruise		
... 27	Elmstone	Br sh	698	Tomlinson	London	Tea etc.	W. R. Adamson and Co

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

No.&Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remarks
H Q	Abbotsford	Venus	Br baq	527	Dec 6	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Frazar and Co		
2 s	Ada	Black	Br sch	398	Dec 11	Nagasaki	Hall & Holtz		
O W	Alphonsine	Henri	Fr baq		Dec 13	Sunderland	Order		
	American Lloyds	Perks	Am baq	510	Dec 20	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Frazar and Co	New York	Early
8 c	Amie	Morrison	Am baq	528	Dec 12	Philadelphia	Frazar and Co		
O D Buoy	Beemah	Wakeman	Br sh	887	Dec 12	Sydney	Frazar and Co	Foochow	Cld. 22nd inst
1 c	Canton	Meisner	Siam sh	779	Nov 8	Pat back	T. W. Song and Co		
O L L	CatherineJurgensen]	Molsen	N-Ge. bk	237	Dec 13	Nagasaki	Bourjau, Hübener and Co		
M D	Charley	Buckminster	Am baq	140	Dec 16	Chefoo	Frazar and Co		
6 s	Cingala	Neilson	Br sh	799	Dec 10	Sydney	Augustine Heard and Co	New York	Early
3 c	Dartmouth	Elsden	Br sh	933	Nov 6	Sydney	Gibb, Livingston and Co	New York	Cld. 23rd inst
1 c	Ethn Beckmers	Davidson	N-Ger.sh	1039	Nov 5	Foochow	Olyphant and Co	New York	Early
7 c	Fair Leader	Newman	Br baq	473	Dec 11	Liverpool	Borneo Company Limited		
8 c	Fairy Queen	Cock	Br bg	213	Dec 20	Kobe Japan	Frazar and Co		
O D	Frederic	Nicaise	Belg sh	603	Oct 13	Singapore	Borneo Company Limited	Hongkong	Early
	Georges & Mathilda	Flotard	Fr baq	309	Dec 23	Swatow	J. S. Baron		
O U L	Golconda	Marshall	Br sch	521	Dec 7	Ascension	Gibb, Livingston and Co		Ft or Ch
7 c	Harlaw	Phillips	Br sh	894	Dec 6	Sydney	Frazar and Co		
8 c	Indian Empire	Baird	Br baq	519	Dec 11	London	Siemssen and Co		
T W.	Jessie	Fick	N-Ge. bk	468	Dec 11	Cardiff	Siemssen and Co	n'kong&Whampoa	Immediately
O D	Juno	Grath	N-Ge. bk	390	Nov 10	Amoor	Siemssen and Co		
7 s	Lady Louisa	Mackellar	Br bg	542	Dec 7	Freemantle	Jardine, Matheson and Co.		
1 s	Lightfoot	Frisk	Br baq	472	Dec 11	Foochow	Glover and Co	Nagasaki	Cld. 21st inst
H Q	MaryAnnWilson	Ritson	Br sh	941	Dec 10	London	W. R. Adamson and Co		
H Q	Merse	Watt	Br baq	629	Dec 20	London	Gilman and Co		Ft or Ch
7 s	Onward	Hewitt	Am sh	758	Nov 29	Cardiff	Borneo Company Limited		
7 s	Prince of Wales	Sheppard	Br sh	996	Dec 7	Puget Sound	H. Fogg and Co		
1 p	Royal Saxon	Yule	Br sh	799	Dec 11	Foochow	Russell and Co		
1 p	Sea Queen		Br sh	377	Aug 22	Pat back	Fung Hing		
F W	Selika	Hummell	N-Ger.bg	207	July 21	Ningpo	Siemssen and Co		
	Serpent	Cornwell	Br baq	258	Dec 23	Nagasaki	Glover and Co		
G W	Frazer	Gibson	Br baq	293	Dec 20	Hakodadi	Master		
6 s	Vickenty	Sherman	Rus sch	83	Dec 2	Nagasaki	Russell and Co		
O U L	Virgilia	Le Sueur	Br baq	512	Dec 7	New York	H. Fogg and Co		
2 s	Westward Ho	Kirk	Br baq	577	Nov 18	Foochow	Master	Amoy & Singapore	Cld. 15th inst
1 s	Yvonne	Blanchard	Fr baq	270	Dec 15	Hakodadi	J. S. Baron.		
	36 Vessels								

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MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No.&Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remarks
6 p	Fenella	Sang-ging	Chi str	220	Nov 4	Ningpo	Chinese Government		
	Formosa	Hockin	Br str	480	Dec 23	Foochow	P. & O. Co	Hongkong	30th instant
	Hang-chow	Andrews	Am str	955	Dec 23	Hankow	Russell and Co		
1 s	Hing-hai	Chinese	Chi str		July 21	Foochow	Chinese Government		
7 p	Island Queen	Shaw	Br str	130	Dec 24	Tientsin	Trautmann and Co		
3 p	Kan-Ka-Ku	Bennett	Am str	313	Dec 12	Amoy	Augustine Heard and Co		
3 p	Kathleen	Margetts	Br str	300	Sept 3	Nagasaki	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
S S N D	Kiang-loong	Friend	Am str	776	Dec 4	Hankow	Russell and Co		
5 c	Kiu Shu	Hoole	Br str	684	Dec 17	Tientsin	Trautmann and Co		
D W	Manchu	Clark	Am str	495	Dec 21	Tientsin	Russell and Co		
2 c	Nanzing	Tulloh	Br str	419	Dec 6	Chefoo	Trautmann and Co		
	Ottawa	Eyre	Br str	814	Dec 24	Hongkong	P. & O. Co	Yokohama	24h after Mail str
K F T	Shanse	McKenzie	Am str	561	Dec 6	Chefoo	Russell and Co		
O D	Szechuen	Spencer	Am str	554	Nov 27	Put back	Russell and Co		
8 s	Teatlee	Blatchely	Am str		Apr 3	Kiukiang	Russell and Co		
1 s	Williamette	McLeod	Chi str	176	Mar 22	Hankow	Chinese Government		
O D	Yuen-tze-fei	Drage	Br str	315	Dec 17	Tientsin	Trautmann and Co		
	17 Steamers								

MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

No.&Sec	Name.	No. of G. B.	Commander.	Flag & Rig.	Guns.	H. P.	Men.	Date of Arrival.	Where from
4 s.	Opossum	.....	Stoke	H. M. G. B.	.....	.....	.....	Dec 7	
Wusung	Rodney	.....	Hennerage	H. M. S.	78	.....	.....	Dec 13	Nanking
3 s	Zebra	.....	Trollope	H. B. M. S.	.....	.....	.....	Nov 20	Chinkiang
2 s	Aspic	.....	Andria de Nerciat	H. I. M. G. B.	.....	.....	.....	Nov 17	Tientsin & Chefoo
2 s	Scorpion	.....	de la Saille	H. I. M. G. B.	.....	.....	.....	Dec 9	Cruise
O L L	Sable	.....	Usoff	H. I. R. M. G. B.	.....	.....	.....	Dec 2	Nagasaki

TUG BOATS PLYING FOR HIRE.

No.&Sec	Name.	Commander.	Flag.	Tonnage.	Agents.
	Bunker Hill	Murray	American steamer	63	Primrose and Co
	Fokelin	Morris	British steamer	70	Captain Patridge
	Maggie Lauder	Ryder	British steamer	130	Mackenzie and Co
	Samson	McCaslin	British steamer	80	Frazar and Co

RECEIVING SHIPS AND HULKS.

No.&Sec	Name.	Commander.	Flag.	Tonnage.	Agents.
	Receiving Ships.				
3 s	Ariel	J. McKenzie	British ship	596	F. Hormusjee and Co., and C. Pallanjee and Co
4 s	Berwick Walls	Patridge	British ship	685	Jardine, Matheson and Co
3 s	Emily Jane	E. J. Des Landes	British ship	490	E. D. Sassoon and Co
4 s	Water Witch	Lewes	British barque	297	Captain Lewes, on board
3 s	Wellington	Bennett	British barque	412	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
	Hulks.				
3 s	Frederick VII	Mahon	British barque	350	Imperial Customs
6 p	Kingsan	Brown	American ship	570	Captain Patridge
O L L	Ngapuhi	Croad	British barque	545	Harbor Master
O L L	Nimrod	Luther	Powder Hulk	262	H. I. M.'s Customs

DIVISION OF THE HARBOUR IN SECTIONS.

To assist in finding the position of any vessel in Port, the Anchorage is divided into 9 Sections, commencing at the Upper Limit, East Gate Creek, near the Chinese City.

The 3rd, 4th, 6th and 7th Sections on the Pootung side are set apart for the Steamer Anchorage.

Section:—
1,—From Upper Limit to the Shanghai Steam Navigation Co.'s Wharf.
2,— „ S.S.N.Co.'s Wharf to Yang-king-pang Creek.
3,— „ Yang-king-pang Creek to Custom House.
4,— „ Custom House to Danish Consulate.
5,— „ Danish Consulate to Old Dock.

Section:—
6,—From Old Dock to Union Wharf.
7,— „ Union Wharf to Dent's Godowns.
8,— „ Dent's Godowns to Gibb Livingston's Wharf.
9,— „ Gibb, Livingston's Wharf to Lower Limit Mark.

In the Sections all the vessels are anchored in lines between the banks of the river, and lettered according to their position, thus:—

S., Shanghai Side; C., Centre P. Pootung Side; O. L. L., Outside Lower Limit, and O. U. L., Outside Upper Limit.

WHARVES, DOCKS, &c.

M D —Muirhead's Dock ... ...O.U.L. p
K F T W —Kin Fong Toong Wharf ... ... 1 s
S S N W —Shanghai Steam Navigation Company's Wharf... ... 2 s
G W —Messrs. Glover and Co.'s Wharf ... ... 2 s
K W —Messrs. Kroes and Co.'s Wharf ... ... 2 s
M.I M —M. I. Company's Moorings... ... ... 2 s
P & O M —P. & O. Company's Moorings... ... ... 3 s
P & O W —P. & O. Company's Wharf... ... ... 2 p
M J —Muirhead's Jetty ... ... 3 p
S S N W, H—Shanghai Steam Navigation Co.'s Wharf, Hongque. 5 s
N B J —Nicolson & Boyd's Jetty ... ... 7 p
A H W —Messrs. Augustine Heard and Co.'s Wharf ... ... 5 s
O D —Old Dock ... ... 6 s
H W —Hunt's Wharf... ... ... 7 s
T W —Trautmann's Wharf ... ... 7 s
O W —Olyphant's Wharf ... ... 7 s
H Q —Hong Que Wharf ... ... 7 s
F W —Farnham's Wharf ... ... 7 s
D W —Dent's Wharf ... ... 8 s
G L W —Gibb, Livingston and Co.'s Wharf ... ... 9 s
B N Y —British Naval Yard ... ... 9 p
S S N D —Shanghai Steam Navigation Company's Dock ... O. L. L. p

[*Edited by* R. S. Gundry, *Printed and Published at the "North-China Herald Office," Shanghai.*]

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